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A STAR IS MADE UP

Wide-eyed and lovely—and exotic, too—is Columbia Pictures' star Lucille Ball, costumed for her part as the provocative princess in 'The Magic Carpet'. For this picturesque role, Lucille wears a fascinating costume, richly encrusted with embroidery work—including the cap.

Lid Off Malayan Tangle

(SEE PAGE 5)

Ancient Man Was Smarter

BY CLIFTON N. BENNETT

REMEMBER that quaint picture in your history text, of Ben Franklin fumbling through a crude electrical experiment with a kite, hemp cord and a key? Recent discoveries indicate the Egyptians used wet cells for electroplating 3,000 years ago, writes the author in 'Science Digest'.

Gunpowder and printing, two strange companions, are the foundation of Western civilization. Yet both were developed in the Orient, with one family of Chinese printers setting movable type in clay forms near Shanghai in the 1200's. The Koreans were casting and moulding type at about the same time. More surprising yet, we have in our museums books of Hindu scripture printed in India from movable wood types hundreds of years before the birth of Gutenberg.

●

Lawyers weary of the complexity of modern law can take time out to enjoy the simplicity of the Code of Hammurabi, King of Babylon, which antedates by 2,000 years the basic division into matters of procedure, property and person on which our Roman law is founded. Hammurabi's Code minces no words in prescribing direct punishment for crime. One derivative transmitted through our Biblical book of Leviticus prescribes burning at the stake as an antidote for falling in love with your mother-in-law!

And businessmen may be justly proud of the long history of buying and selling on the instalment plan. The Tablets of Gasur, unearthed near modern Kirkuk in Irak, show that this sort of thing went on apace prior to 2180 B.C.

Even such diverse products as concrete, safety pins and inflation are not strictly American. All three were known one and one-half millenia ago in the Roman Empire, the last-named during the debasing of the Roman coinage under Diocletian.

Most of us are familiar with one or more of these forerunners of modern inventiveness, but what we don't know is that the old-timers, in many aspects of engineering, sociological, agricultural and artistic works, set up marks never reached by us.

●

Hard to believe? Before the coming of the gunpowder-wise Arab slave traders, there existed in Africa's heart great Negro empires stretching from Timbuctoo in the north to the very fringes of the Sahara.

HERE, AS EARLY AS THE TENTH AND ELEVENTH CENTURIES, TEXTILE MILLS MANUFACTURED VELVET CLOTHS OF BRILLIANT COLOUR.

Timbuctoo itself was a city of 200,000, its main thoroughfares lined with four rows of trees on each side, the doorposts and uprights of each house a maze of distinctive carving, the principal public buildings of stone.

A simplified alphabet was used, and the principle of inalienability of land titles marked a culture in many ways morally higher than our own.

Present hygienic conditions in India are infamous. But excavations in Sind, India, at the site of ancient Mohenjo-Daro, reveal a planned city, with broad streets, high buildings, and an elaborate sanitary system including a bathroom in almost every house. The year? About 3,000 B. C.!

●

Lewis Mumford includes in 'The Culture of Cities' a photograph of low-cost housing for working people of the sixteenth century, built by Jacob Fugger, a German philanthropist. The houses, superior to current projects in everything but plumbing and lighting, are still inhabited.

Any one want to place a bet on whether the present housing projects for veterans will be standing and occupied 300 years from now?

In the field of public works, the Chicama Valley of Peru contains a 50-mile remnant of aqueduct built by the Incas over a thousand years ago.

Construction required the moving of five million tons of earth. Not only the water works, but the transportation, communication, statistical, agricultural and general public works of the Inca Empire have never been equalled by the Spanish.

●

But surely we have developed forms of artistic expression superior to anything that has gone before? There are authorities who maintain that everything since Egypt has been a decline in that field. Why stop with Egypt? In a cavern near Montignac in Dordogne, France, are murals of animals, paintings in three-dimensional perspective of creatures known to us only by their fossil remains. For spirit, sensitivity

(Continued on Page 23)

WEEK-END FUN

Will Rogers was once asked: "Which of Ziegfield's productions do you consider the prettiest?"

Rogers quickly replied, "His daughter Patricia!"

* *

Beware the modern wolves, warns Commediene Jean Carroll. Their technique is to take a girl out and night-club her into submission.

* *

Shelley Winters, asked if she were being psychoanalyzed, replied: "Well, a friend of mine offered me a choice—a psychoanalysis or a mink coat. Frankly, I settled for the mink coat, because it goes a long way towards fighting a feeling of insecurity."

* *

Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall were in the Stork Club when Harry Cohn, president of Columbia, walked by their table and whispered a few words to Bogart. The actor turned to his wife, and beamed: "The picture's a hit."

"What makes you so sure?" asked Miss Bacall.

"Because Mr. Cohn referred to it as 'Our Picture,'" Bogart explained. "If it was a flop, he'd say 'Your Picture.'"

* *

At a recent show flop, George Jean Nathan, the famed critic, kept squirming and tossing throughout.

"What's wrong", asked his companion after the curtain dropped, "bad show?"

"No," answered Nathan, "bad dream!"

* *

The squire had attained his eightieth birthday, and his gardner was offering congratulations.

"I never thought, sir", he declared, "that I should live to work for an octogeraniub."

* *

Before going into 'Kiss Me Kate', Jack Dimond was auditioned by Cole Porter and his associates. When asked if he could sing, he replied, "I can, but you'll have to promise me one thing. If you like the singing just stand up; if not, remain seated."

Jack then stepped to the stage and began singing—"The Star Spangled Banner!"

P.S. He got the job.

* *

Time was when the newspaper photographer confronted by the great man who refused to have his picture taken pulled the old sob story, "If I don't get your picture, the boss will fire me." But that is not today's way.

In Rochester, New York, a visiting celebrity declined to be photographed, whereupon the photographer casually replied, "That's all right, sir, I believe we have one in our files of you at some bathing beach with a blonde!"

He got the picture!

* *

Dr. COUE was visiting a patient. "How is he today"? he asked the nurse.

"Very ill, Doctor; he has a high fever."

"No, I have told you over and over again you must never say that, you should say he thinks he has a high fever."

The next day he called again.

"Well?" asked Coue.

"No trouble this morning, Doctor," replied the nurse. "He has not stirred. He thinks he's dead."

* *

Finding she tired quickly, a woman decided to weigh herself. As she stepped off the scales her husband eyed her appraisingly and asked: "Well, what's the verdict? A little overweight?"

"Oh, no," said his wife. "But according to that height table on the scales I should be about six inches taller!"

* *

The private had been given the job of announcing the guests at a party in the officers' mess.

"Captain Jones, Mrs. Jones and Miss Jones," he called when they arrived.

"Shorten your announcements", whispered the sergeant. "Captain Jones and family would have been sufficient."

The next arrivals were Major Penny and his family.

"Fourpence!" announced the private.

"But I must see the dentist," said the caller. "I'm an optician, and unable to attend to people while my tooth is aching."

"Sorry" replied the receptionist "the dentist has hundreds on his waiting list, and he cannot possibly see them until he gets his new glasses."

* *

Housewife: "Why don't you go to work? Don't you know that a rolling stone gathers no moss?"

Tramp: "Madam, not to evade your question but merely to obtain information, may I ask of what practical use is moss to a man in my condition?"

"I'll have a plate of hash", said a diner.

The waiter walked over to the kitchen lift. "Gent wants to take a chance," he called down the speaking tube.

"I'll have some hash, too," said a second diner.

The waiter jacked up the tube again. "Another sport," he yelled.

* *

The hour of the midnight police visits. The Soviet apartment house was fast asleep. The janitor began rapping heavily on every apartment door. "Don't be frightened, Comrades," he shouted loudly as he knocked. "It's only a fire."

ODDITIES OF NATURE • BY CHUCK THORNDIKE

MUD PUPPY
[EASTERN AND CENTRAL UNITED STATES]
SO-NAMED BECAUSE OF ITS GENERAL DACHSHUND SHAPE, THIS FOOT-LONG NOCTURNAL AMPHIBIAN, LIVES MOSTLY ON THE BOTTOM OF PONDS AND STREAMS!
FOR YEARS SCIENTISTS HAVE TRIED TO DETERMINE THE SEX OF A CHICKEN WHILE STILL IN THE EGG— THE JAPS INJECTED THE FEMALE HORMONE IN THE EGG, BUT THE CHICKEN LOOKED LIKE A HEN, CROWED LIKE A ROOSTER, AND DIDN'T LAY EGGS!
—THANK TO JOHN HUMA LANEDALE, PA.
GEOLOGISTS SEARCHING CAVES NEAR JOHANNESBURG, SO. AFRICA, HAVE FOUND CERTAIN FOSSILS WHICH PROVE, IT IS CLAIMED, THAT MAN NOT ONLY LIVED, BUT WALKED UPRIGHT ONE MILLION YEARS AGO!
the JUMPING MOUSE OF NORTH AMERICA IS THE GREATEST JUMPING MAMMAL IN THE WORLD ABLE TO LEAP 40 TIMES ITS OWN LENGTH!

HE IS 82 BUT HE NEVER SLEEPS

DO you remember that night when you couldn't get off to sleep? For a couple of hours you lay there in the darkness, staring miserably at the night, turning this way and that in the bed, wretched and miserable, writes Dudley Barker in 'Daily Herald'.

That's nothing, says Ernest Lanchbery. He never sleeps. Six hours of unbroken sleep is his dream, his ambition. Every night he goes off to bed, determined to sleep. All night he lies awake.

He has been an insomniac all his life. As a boy of ten he remembers saving his pocket money to buy a book called Sleep and Sleeplessness. Now he is 82 retired from business in the city, and living at Orpington, near London.

Six months ago he offered £250 to anybody who could tell him how to get six hours of it a night.

Three thousand people sent him recipes for sleep. Some, he says, were just silly—like eating onions just before going to bed, or sucking two lumps of sugar slowly and thinking of anything made of black, or stuffing a pillow with dried hops.

Some suggested a hypnotist. Several women offered to marry him. Many people recommended drugs. But Mr. Lanchbery will not have anything to do with hypnotism or drugs, and he has been married, anyway, and that didn't bring sleep. He has tried some of the remedies, those that seemed to him the more sensible.

Tried All

He tried reading the dullest novels. Far into the night he read, becoming more and more bored with the things—but no sleep.

He once tried "the navvies' remedy"— "I got drunk. It simply kept me awake worse than ever."

There were many people who said the only way was to keep the head cool and the feet warm. And others who recommended keeping the head warm and the feet cool. Mr. Lanchbery tried both methods. Bedsocks and a cool draught round the head; then a nightcap and a cool draught round the feet. Both useless.

The extraordinary thing is that this insomnia has never much affected Mr. Lanchbery's health. "In all my life I have seldom had to call in a doctor, and I am still brisk and in good health. I can't remember when I last slept. I have come to the conclusion that you can get used to anything."

He gets bodily rest by going to bed regularly each night, and staying in bed until morning, even though he never sleeps. He does not crave sleep so much as an essential for health — simply wants sleep for its own sake, for the pleasure of it.

But there is one thing he does not want. He does not want to hear any more remedies for sleeplessness. If you have an infallible method of getting to sleep, Mr. Lanchbery begs you not to write and tell him about it.

The 3,000 letters he received in reply to his £250 offer were too much for him. Reading them, and trying to reply to them—he could not answer all of them—tired him out. But it did not send him to sleep.

Million-Dollar Brains

By SOPHIA PEKTER

ANDREW CARNEGIE once said that if his steel mills, his inventories, his equipment, and his entire fortune were swept away, he could build them all up again, —if just his key men were left to him, writes the author in 'The Rotarian.'

The great Scottish-American, whose own shadow had lengthened out into one of the largest of industrial institutions, ranked the brains of his top men as his most valuable asset.

So today does many a commercial, cultural, and charitable organization. The fact is great numbers of these groups are INSURING their indispensable "brains" for anywhere from dol. 2,000 to dol. 3,000,000 each. For now under way is a large-scale revival of a form of business insurance.

Key-man insurance is a kind of economic shock absorber. A company or institution agrees to pay premiums on invaluable personnel in return for protection against financial losses it would sustain if deprived of their brain power. Such insurance has increased tenfold in the past decade, according to the (United States) Institute of Life Insurance, and the value of giltedged minds now runs into billions of dollars.

Erle Stanley Gardner is a case in point. One of the best-known and most prolific of American mystery-story writers, he is worth dol. 100,000 dead or alive (if he will pardon the expression) to his publishers. To protect themselves against loss of his creative brain—his books have sold 4000,000 copies!—his publishers have insured him for a tenth of a million.

Mr. Gardner was not the first writer whose talent was insured for its money-in-the-bank value, however. Away back in 1821 Constable and Company carried three £5,000 insurance policies on the great Scottish novelist Sir Walter Scott.

Key-man insurance got underway officially in the 1920s when men like Charles S. Mott, vice-president of the General Motors Corporation, were insured for as much as dol. 3,000,000.

More recently, a doctor in Kansas was insured for dol. 5,000 by the directors of an institution for spastic children, of which he is head. There are probably less than a dozen medical men in the United States with his specialized knowledge. Should something happen to him, the institution would have to bid high for a qualified man to take his place.

Indispensable brains can be found on all types of jobs, not only in those which require executive caliber. A salesman, research worker, doctor, production manager, accountant—even a responsible clerk—may be in the key-man class.

How do you know if you are a key man? Determination depends on answers to two questions: Would loss of your ability and talent mean a dollars and-cents setback to the business? And, are you quickly and easily replaceable?

If the answer to the second question is "Yes," your gray matter drops rapidly in insurable value. If it's "No," then your brain power is worth an insurance ransom.

Leon Gilbert Simon, a New York agent widely accepted as a top authority in the field of key-man insurance, emphasizes that an employee with a comparatively lowly title like "production manager" is frequently worth more, insurancewise, than the president of a company. It all hinges on how quickly replaceable a given brain is.

When an engineering firm called in Mr. Simon to sign up key-men policies, it was ready to insure its general consultant for the largest amount. The firm wound up insuring two

(Continued on Page 23)

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Skymaster Carries Churchill On Political Mission To Athens, Yalta, Moscow And Berlin In The Heyday Of "Blitz".

PRECIOUS AIR CARGOES

Flying King 'Incognito'

CIRCLING the national airport at Washington, the four-engined R.A.F. transport glided past the 550-foot Washington monument and dropped gently to the runways along the Potomac River. The aircraft taxied up to where a guard of honour stood. The band played and Clement Attlee stepped out. The ceremonies were brief, and the Prime Minister disappeared into a long, black car, writes Norman Phillips in "John Bull".

As the guard marched off, the plane's captain, a thirty-five-year-old wing-commander named Ernest George Fraser and known as "Bill," climbed out, stretched his legs and started to walk briskly towards a deserted hanger behind the handsome administration buildings at the north end of the field. Inside it stood a lone aircraft, a Douglas DC4 transport, sometimes known as the C54 or Skymaster. Painted on its wings was the registration —EW999.

It was the autumn of 1945 and Attlee was making his first visit to President Truman. Fraser had piloted the Prime Minister in another Skymaster, and now he had looked for the last time at EW999, the finest and most luxuriously appointed aircraft ever to fly—Winston Churchill's personal aeroplane, which Fraser remembered flying to conferences in Athens, Yalta, Moscow and Berlin. It belonged to one of the most unusual formations of the Royal Air Force, Number 24 Squadron, whose function is to carry cabinet ministers, admirals, generals and air-marshals around the world in war and in peace.

In war, 24 Squadron flew ... weapons and often without wireless and normal navigation aids. The squadron carried the King to his troops in North Africa and Italy. It took Churchill to the conferences at Cairo, Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam. Yalta was under siege. **24th Squadron aircraft unarmed and unarmoured, flew a regular service into the be-** ... the squadron carries on its traditional role as bearer of V.I.P.s (Very Important Personages) on the world's business.

Out Of The Blue

The sight of EW999 standing deserted in the Washington hangar took Fraser back to a day in 1944 when his then commanding officer, Wing-Commander H. B. Collins, walked into the headquarters of 24 Squadron's long-range flight at Northolt, on the outskirts of London. Collins had just been with Churchill, who was at that time the proud possessor of the first prototype York transport plane.

"The Old Man," Collins said, "wants to fly to Washington non-stop. I told him the York didn't have the range and what he should have was a Skymaster. Somebody said they would talk to General Marshall about it."

General George C. Marshall was visiting Britain as the United States Army Chief of Staff.

Someone apparently did speak to the General about Churchill's need for a Skymaster, and the General had a word, in turn, with the late President Roosevelt. Some weeks later, without any warning, an empty, unfurnished, four-engined Douglas Skymaster arrived out of the blue at Northolt. The pilot said it was for the personal use of Mr. Churchill.

King As 'General Lyon'

One of the few occasions when the ships of the Royal Navy provided escorts for the R.A.F was when the King flew to North Africa during the war. As the Royal aircraft flew over the enemy-dominated Bay of Biscay, the crew had the assurance that seven thousand feet below, at definite stations, were warships whose mission was to provide a navigation check and to offer help in case of an emergency.

Preparations for the first royal flight within range of enemy attack included, besides the stationing of warships en route, the disguising of the King as 'General Lyon'.

The King and his party arrived at Northolt, the London airfield where 24 Squadron's long-range flight was based, at eight-thirty in the evening. The take-off was at seven minutes past nine, and the flight plan was to cross the Bay of Biscay in darkness and land at Gibraltar for breakfast.

At five twenty-six the first hitch in plans occurred. Gibraltar signalled that it was closing down the airfield because of fog. The pilot was advised to try Port Lyautey or Ras El Ma in Morocco. Port Lyautey reported bad weather but Ras El Ma, which is near Fez, was open. Collins set down the plane there nine and a half hours after leaving London. The distance was 2,062 miles.

The staff of the airfield was completely unprepared for such distinguished arrivals. The King climbed out of the aircraft and stretched his legs. In the meantime a frantic summons was sent to the senior officer in the area. "This was before seven in the morning," says Bill Fraser, who was second pilot. "The senior officer was still in bed and the officer sent to tell him about the King had to wake him up. At first he thought it was a leg-pull, as well he might."

The aide finally convinced his commanding officer that the King was indeed on Fez airfield. The now thoroughly roused commander dashed for the bathroom and started to shave. "By the time the poor fellow got down to the plane," Fraser recalls, "he was still bleeding from razor cuts.

He had to salute the King with one hand, trying to stem the flow of blood with the other."

Smuts Takes It

One of 24 Squadron's favourite passengers was the late Field Marshal Smuts. He loved to fly and liked to tell the pilots that he was never airsick, although ocean travel invariably made him sea-sick.

He was extremely c... and would never leave the airfield without thanking the crew, even when it meant, as on one occasion, stopping his car and getting out again to say good-bye to an airman he had overlooked.

Smuts according to Squadron Leader J. L. Mitchell, the Ascalon's navigator, was not only considerate of others but he was also rarely at a loss for a word. Mitchell and his colleagues in the Ascalon are fond of telling of a night at Rabat when they were about to fly Smuts to Northolt. The passengers had boarded the plane early and retired. The crew came on board just before midnight, the time set for departure.

After stowing his kit on the plane, Mitchell strolled on to the airfield in the interests of personal comfort. In the darkness, he could see the outline of another man whom he took to be "Jack" Payne, the flight engineer.

"I walked up to this person," Mitchell says, "slapped him on the shoulder with some gay greeting, and who should it turn out to be but General Smuts.

He said: 'Young man, do you know what the Duke of Wellington told his men just before the Battle of Waterloo? There's no time like the present, the Duke said, and you never know when you will have another opportunity."

The kings of Greece and Jugoslavia and the Queen of the Netherlands appear on 24 Squadron passenger lists. King George of Greece took the crew of his aircraft sightseeing in Tripoli when they were held up there by weather. King Peter of Jugoslavia was one of the few V.I.P.s who were forcelanded. His plane came down at Biskra and a replacement aircraft had to be sent for him.

Peter, like Prince Bernard of the Netherlands, likes to fly his own aircraft. One of the Squadron's narrowest escapes from a diplomatic incident occurred when the ex-King of Jugoslavia asked permission to land at Hendon just as the squadron was saying good-bye to a plane-load of Tito's representatives. The King's plane was diverted until Tito-ites flew off.

Churchill's Flying Palace

The idea that Very Important Personages (or V.I.P.s) should have their own personal aircraft probably originated with the late President Roosevelt. The President adopted for his own use a four-engined C-54 transport' a Skymaster which he aptly named **The Sacred Cow.** It remained the biggest thing in personal planes until Winston Churchill obtained a C-54 himself.

It arrived in Britain in the summer of 1944 as an empty shell. Its transformation into what was later described as a "flying palace worth more than a king's ransom" was the work of 24th Squadron, the Ministry of Aircraft Production, the General Electric Company, the L. A. Rumbold aircraft furnishing firm and Sir W G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft Company.

An American columnist, whose eyes popped when he first saw the interior of the Churchill Skymaster, declared the interior was "decorated like the drawing-room of an English castle with walls finished in dark-brown panelling."

The tribute indicates that the designers had been able to achieve the Churchillian directive to "make it look British."

Churchill had one other specific request, and that was for a second berth in his stateroom in case his wife should accompany him on any of his flights. The berth was fitted over the Prime Minister's desk and built to conform with the bedroom's colour scheme of pale beige and grey Wilton carpet, leather upholstery and leather wall-covering. The woodwork was sycamore. The curtains and bedspreads were in turquoise. The room had a private oxygen tank and the sound-proofing was so effective that the Prime Minister complained that the ticking of the bedside clock kept him awake.

The clock, an exceptionally quiet model, had to be sent back to the factory and further insulated so as not to disturb Churchill's slumbers.

What the columnist considered the drawing-room of an English castle was, in fact, the conference room. The colour scheme there was walnut woodwork, nigger brown curtains and a light beige roof. The eight chairs were upholstered in blue leather and could slide back and forward or revolve. The table itself was cunningly constructed of one-sixteenth-inch walnut veneer so as to look like solid and handsomely carved wood.

Yalta And After

The conference room was also used for dinner parties and there was a serving hatch connecting it to the galley. The kitchen was the preserve of Jock Duncan, an Edinburgh chef, who had at his disposal an electric stove, an electric griller, numerous hotplates, a huge refrigerator and a cocktail cabinet in case the guests should wish for a cocktail, which, according to Duncan was not unusual.

The masterpiece was found in Churchill's washroom —the first lavatory in the world to have an electrically heated seat installed. This was added immediately following the Yalta conference. After returning from this meeting, which took place in the Crimea during the mid-winter of 1945, Flight Lieutenant "Jack" Payne, the Skymaster's engineer officer, called the General Electric Company and asked cryptically whether they could provide a "hotseat for the Old Man." G.E.C. could. The firm's designers inserted a sheathed wire element, using fifty watts at twenty-four volts, into the lavatory lid. When the lid was down, a plunger switch was turned on and the seat kept warm. When the lid was opened, the current was switched off automatically.

Stalin Not Pleased

The Skymaster was stationed at Northolt, and Churchill occasionally dropped in on his way to or from Chequers just to cast a loving eye over his personal aircraft. He liked to show off his Olympian scale tops and, during his flight to Moscow in October 1944, even persuaded Stalin to come down to Moscow Central Airport and look over the York which was the forerunner of the Skymaster and also luxuriously equipped. Stalin boarded the York and eyed the comforts on board rather sternly. "'I think", says one of the pilots, "Stalin thought it all rather sissy." President Roosevelt's staff, however, was quite awed by the interior of the Skymaster, and readily admitted that it outdid the President's "Secred Cow" in design and appointments.

After the war the Churchill Skymaster was classified as Lease-Lend material and, as such, returned to the United States Government. The Americans overhauled it at Wilmington, Delaware, and flew it to Washington. There, invitations were sent to every aircraft manufacturer and every airline operator in the United States to visit it and see how expert and comfortable were British standards of aircraft furnishing.

Then General George C. Marshall took the plane and flew in it on his mission to China. There, it was involved in a minor accident. The flying palace was a cripple. There were so many surplus Skymasters that the Americans did not consider it worth while repairing EW99.

They left it on a Chinese scrap heap.

SMUTS AS PERFECT PASSENGER

FAMOUS DAUGHTERS OF FAMOUS MEN

SARAH CHURCHILL (left), actress daughter of Mr. Winston Churchill, seen with MARGARET TRUMAN, daughter of the American President, seen together as they attend the first night of a Broadway show in New York.

PATTER

By Asude

COME INTO THE PARLOUR

IT is a Great Idea this, of asking you to declare your "hidden income." But Government had, of course, no other alternative not with the spiritual wave passing over the land.

You have got me all wrong. I am NOT talking of any spiritual attack of the assessees. Assesses may be spirituous, occasionally, but never spiritual. They are all "sinners." You know.

I am talking of the spiritualness of the assessors. The Income-Tax assessors. And the Income-Tax Officers. Not forgetting the Tribunals. All gone "spiritual". That is, lazy. They couldn't help it, not with Ministers of State exhaling Gita, and Upanishads, and Puranas from every platform on which Ministers of State are hoisted up. Working overtime, you know. Two hours at the Secretariat, three hours in the 'house', and then a full hour and a half spouting Supremacy of the Soul. Mostly, at Rotary Club lunches.

After all, Income-Tax assessors are human. Take it from me, they are. Well, what happens? You fill up these honest hard-working humans with a lot of soul—like the non-jumping frog of Mark Twain—and then they simply refuse to move. They refuse to "assess". They become filled up with a load of piety which makes any "assessing' a sheer physical impossibility.

In other words, they simply loll back and pass the assessees' stores. The stories which sinners make up in their Return Forms. They are believed, for believing is so easy. And that is how the Revenue came down like a sack of coal. And it caused a little earthquake in Olympus.

Government saw it all but could do nothing. The misciet had not only been done, it was still afoot. For, the Ministers were still talking "soul", and the assessors and Officers were lapping it up as cats lap up cream. And you might just as well try stopping Tennyson's brook as plugging up Ministerial mouths.

That is where Mahabir Tyagi stepped in,—to stop the rot. He saw that if the virus could work with the assessors it might also work on the assessees. "Be Honest and Speak Up. Remember George Washington, and Baron Munchausen. Come into the Parlour." It is a Great Idea, as I said.

I see it has worked. Every morning I find a new figure, always a few thousands higher than of the morning before, —showing how the Good Word has gone. Sinners once, but now sinning no more. All clean, "clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful. "Fresh from the laundry is what I mean.

So far, so good, as they say. But what of the night, Watchman? What about the afterwords? I wonder if they have given a thought to the "afterwards", these ex-sinners. It is an excellent parlour, but did they care to keep an eye on the exits as they went in?

No virtue goes un-rewarded. And this mass exhibitionism of naked "Souls" will also have its due prize. The trouble is that it may not take the shape which these innocents have given to it in their pipe-dreams. I have a sort of an idea what it will be like. I shall give it at the end.

I wish to make it clear that the question does not affect me personally. For personally, I have been immune from that particular bacilus— 'Malignus —Virtuouses'— practically from the cradle. The frothiest exhalations of khaddar-covered Ministers have no more effect on me than a glass of pure Nira on Winston Churchill.

I have not the slightest shame in confessing that my record of using un-impressed postage stamps from my morning mail is still unbeaten in India—I should say, BHARAT. And I have not the slightest urge to make a total of my fifty years' turnover and send a cheque to cover it to Mr. Krishna Prasad. I have three sons to bring up yet

Three sons, all grown up now. They were not so old always. Twelve or near-twelve or just-twelve, they all were one time or another. Sometimes I had to take one or the other with me in train journeys. Always with half-tickets. For always they were "under twelve." They had to be. For, then I had two grown-up daughters—ready for marriage.

Once I received a telegram with the cryptic message: "Congratulations on birth of son." Cryptic because I had no knowledge of any son of mine being born about that time. Light came with a subsequent letter from the sender that the telegram was meant to convey that he would be arriving next morning.

He had sent an earlier letter, ahead of the telegram, asking me to interpret the telegram that way when it would reach me. That letter never reached me.

"But why? Why talk about sons being born when all you wanted to say was that you were to be received at the station?" He said that in that case he would have to pay four times more to the Telegraph Department. The "son" telegram fell within the category of 'Greeting Messages' which had concessional rates. Stands to reason, I think.

I have no doubt that all these would come within the list of Mr. Morarji Desai's "Sins." Only, I do not see eye to eye with Mr. Moraiji Desai in the matter of "sins". I told you I had been inocculated against that sort of thing almost at birth. A very thoughtful nurse, I must say, not to say far-seeing.

I shall tell you now what is coming to these repentant scallywags. And to bring it home to you, I have to look back a matter of fifty years.

There were those days in our neighbourhood a pair of twins who had just strayed from Hell. I cannot give you a list of their daily diablerie for I have not the space for it. They had a father, and this father had a Temper. Sometimes, he caught them "in flagrante delicto", and sometimes, the twins were too clever for him.

I remember one of the occasions when he had failed to nail their particular "sin" to the counter, but was morally certain that they had done the deed. He hadn't got sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction. And he was a just man, in spite of the Temper.

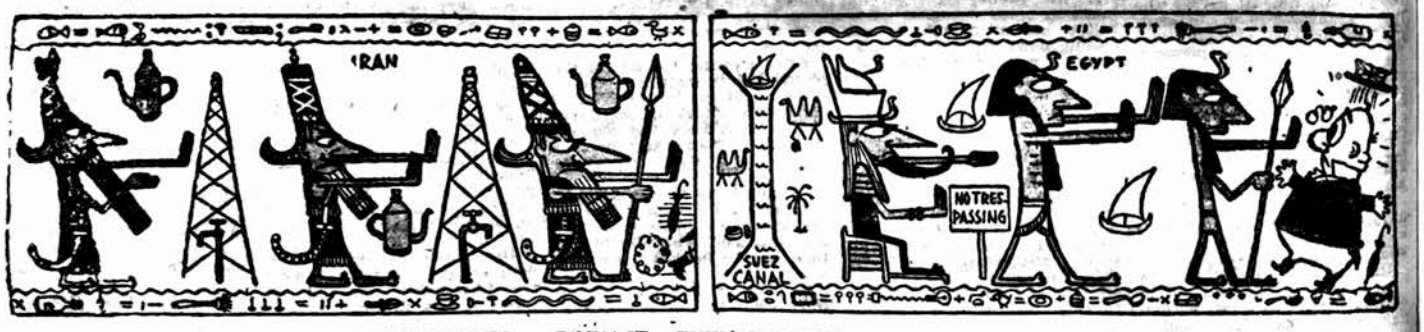
So he fell back upon the "Parlour Trick". He brought them into his sanctum,—and assured them that if they confessed, they would not be punished for the crime. The twins were doubtful, but the father swore a royal oath, and ultimately, the boys walked in. Right into the parlour. They made a clean confession of the whole affair.

I saw the father growing visibly bigger and bigger as the story petered out. I could feel the heat of the fire coming out of the man's nostrils. Any moment, the explosion might come. But it didn't. He was true to his word. The boys went scot-free.

Next morning, the same twins removed a pencil from the father's office-desk, without permission. They were caught. And then the father did things to those two boys which, I think has never been done by any father up to this date. For even up to this date, the two boys limp as they walk.

I don't think these boys,—grown-up men now, will disclose hidden incomes. Nor shall I, even if I haven't any. For I have information that a very faithful list is being prepared by the Ministry concerned. In the Criminal Courts, it is known as "C" Class.

'ART FROM THE NEAR EAST'



"JOHN BULL: 'DARN IT, EVEN HERE!' "

Opland in De Volkskrant, Amsterdam

Middle Class Hard Hit

SALARIES MUST BE LINKED TO COST OF LIVING

A national issue of prime importance engaging the attention of the Government as well as economists all over the country is the fixation of a minimum wage for their employees.

This question has come to the fore with the periodic necessity for increasing the salary of workers in government, semi-government and in dustrial concerns in tune with the ever-rising cost of living index. Sometimes the issue is forced on the powers-that-be by the threat of 'strikes.'

By K.V. Acharya

THE Central Government should bestir itself early and tackle the question of salary on a rational basis, after a scrutiny of the existing economic conditions.

It is no secret now that the middle class — the pride and backbone of the country — is left in the lurch and, for want of proper organisation, their economic status is evidently the worst.

In a recent Rotary Club address, Dr. John Matthai said: "Politically as well as in business and administrative offices, the middle class held an important position and the present political unsettlement in the country is to a large extent attributed to their straitened economic position."

Middle Class Living Index

He has, therefore, suggested that "a proper middle class of living index should be instituted in the more important centres and salaries should be adjusted accordingly."

Dr. Matthai recalled in one of the articles contributed to a leading Bombay daily how he was in a fix when asked by Mr. Nehru to join his Cabinet—for he thought that the scale of salary fixed by the Congress, Rs. 1,000 as maximum for any incumbent, would be applied to him.

But the Congress in power is a different Congress and the learned Doctor jocularly says some of the big-wigs even drew 'out-fit' allowance, which their predecessors were drawing.

The question of salaries is not facile as it looks. Important posts, like those of Judges, should carry high salaries to keep them above temptation. Technicians all over the world are paid highly and they deserve amenities in view of the strenuous jobs they have to discharge.

The issue of salaries is related to our national income. Gandhiji hit the nail on the head when he penned his famous letter to the Viceroy, saying that in a poor country like India the Viceroy had no business to draw a salary of Rs. 800 per day, especially when the King in England or the Prime Minister does not draw as much salary, though they are saddled with heavier responsibilities.

The Congress fixed Rs 1,000 as the maximum salary for a Government official. Today they are continuing the old scales, plus many additional allowances. Some of the Ministers are given State cars, which they change for new models. Still others draw sumptuous 'entertainment' allowances and others bank upon their 'travelling allowances' to keep themselves fit.

Bigamy Allowance

It was a happy disclosure in the Central Assembly that Pandit Nehru and the late Sardar drew next to nothing by way of travelling allowances.

In the good old days there was a multiplicity of allowances which must be 'rationalised.' There was a string of allowances: deputation, acting, transfer, officiating allowances: kit money; travelling allowance; study allowance and — 'barber's allowance,' for soldiers, who were paid for their close crop.

Before the accession of states to the Indian Union one imaginative Maharaja of North India encouraged his officials to go in for second marriage by granting them substantial increements, promotions, jagirs and even bungalows; himself setting a worthy example of bigamy. This was known in popular parlance of the place as 'second marriage allowance.'

The question of minimum wage is of vital importance to all and sundry and is agitating the minds of Congressites, Socialist, and Communists. The example of many countries is well worth a study. In France and England it is related to the cost of living and whenever the index registers a rise, the scale of pay is accordingly revised. The aircraft industry in America is facing a series of strikes, since the wage demand has not been met satisfactorily.

In India the Railwaymen's Federation, the Postal Employees' Union, the Bank Employees' Union and now the Middle Class Association are pressing for a satisfactory solution of the problem.

Floor And Ceiling

The Socialist Party in a recent brochure "We Build for Socialism" says that when they assume power—and they are confident of it in the not distant future—measures will be initiated to bring all incomes within the range of the floor of Rs. 100 a month and the ceiling of Rs. 1,000 a month. As production improves and the national wealth expands

(Continued on Page 23)

LID OFF MALAYAN TANGLE

Unity Prospects On Independence Basis

BY "RAWNAKSIH"

THE recent shooting of Sir Henry Gurney, British High Commissioner, last fortnight by the guerillas in Malaya has forcibly drawn attention to the national struggle in South-East Asian countries.

The author, who has spent a number of years in Malaya gives in this article a graphic background of the present movement, including guerillas and the constitutional reforms of the British to meet the situation.

Out of the present evil, Malaya looks forward to the forging of national unity under the aegis of the Independence of Malaya Party, which is thrown open to citizens of all nationalities and creeds in Malaya.

Malayan Village Destroyed By Bandits

"THE sands of time are running out. The long-suffering, submissive millions of Asia are on the march. They hardly know where they are going, but they are fully determined to be on their way in one direction or another. Their awakened senses have made them dissatisfied with things as they are and have been. Is it to the left or to the right that they will turn? This is the momentous question not yet settled," said Frederick Lee writing in the "Signs of the Times" under the caption "The Struggle for Asia's Millions."

The struggle to gain the teeming population of Asia on the side of one bloc or the other is coming to be one of the major issues of the 20th century. Once the dominating white man dictated terms of social and commercial intercourse to the brown man of the East. Strangely enough, the boot is now on the other leg. The days of the so-called white man's burden are over. The Orientals want to carry their own loads, and are proving that they can.

Giant Roused

World War I did not shake Asia much. It took the Second World War, another quarter of a century later, fully to arouse the sleeping giant. When the Japs suddenly swept down the coast of China on to Indo-China, Burma and Malaya, sending the Western powers reeling before them, the idols of the so-called invincibility of the white man that had been set up in the Oriental mind by the Western powers went crashing to the ground. It seemed that an era had passed never to return.

As a result of the turmoil, seven new republics have been set up in East and S.E. Asia, since the war ended. Though they are subject to all the winds of political doctrines that blow over the world, they go on their way, looking for help from one source or another. Although they need the assistance and their leaders fully realise this, they have the least desire to have strings tied to the assistance they receive.

Rather Late

By a turn of fate, although Indonesia won its independence immediately on close of World War II by throwing out the Dutch, Malaya is still a dependent country. **Had the people revolted simultaneously when the Indonesians did,** perhaps the future of Malaya would have been a different story. The main reason for Malaya's failure was disunity amongst the diverse population. Moreover they were unprepared for self-government. As a matter of fact, for over a century prior to the Jap invasion, Malaya had remained sedate. It was only during the Jap occupation that the Malays realised that they had a nationality. The Japs made the population politically conscious, though their propaganda was aimed at achieving their own ends, as a result of which the people never viewed Jap rule with sympathy.

During the Jap occupation of Malaya, the Chinese were the main object of oppression due to the long-standing enmity between China and Japan. Consequently, the Chinese formed the bulk of the Malayan Peoples Anti-Jap Army (MPAJA). However, it must be said that the majority of the MPAJA guerillas were Communists, who had come out in the open, because Russia had declared itself on the side of the Allies to combat and crush the armed might of Japan. And besides, the MPAJA were assisted by the Allies with food supplies, weapons and ammunition.

Opportunity Seized

After reoccupation by the British, some time elapsed before they could establish control over Malaya. This provided sufficient time for the Communists to go underground, and to hide large dumps of Jap-forsaken arms and ammunition, and whatever war material was supplied to them by the Allies.

Soon these Chinese Communists availed themselves of the opportunity of revenging upon the Malayan Police, who during the Jap regime had hounded them.

The guerilla view was that this very police force had been collaborators of the Japs, and taken a prominent part in their suppression.

Thus lit the spark which caused the Malayan disturbances during which there were a few clashes between the Chinese and the Malays, quite unknowingly causing inter-racial feeling. This was the first time that communalism had reared up its head, and became one of the greatest problems for the newly established government. Fortunately, this condition of affairs was short-lived, as better sense prevailed amongst the Chinese and Malay elements, who put a stop to such clashes.

The disturbances became worse due to the fact that the police as a force had become demoralised, thus encouraging the Communists to flourish in their activities.

They took advantage of labour unrest, and successfully incited the labour class to revolt against Government policy. Then followed a wave of strikes all over the country, which included acts of violence.

Besides, the existing forces of the British were insufficient to curb the menace, and it took some time before reinforcements arrived.

'Modus Operandi'

Over five years have elapsed since the commencement of the Malayan disturbances, and three years since the outlawing of the Communists, and the British have been unable to completely curb the bandits' activities. What are the main reasons underlying their failure?

Prior to World War II, Malaya had always been a peaceful country internally. Then came the Jap occupation which brought in a certain amount of suppression. Consequently the British thought that they would be welcomed with open arms, and the population did so, but to a certain extent. The Communists found a golden opportunity and struck the first blow. They had caught the British napping!

The 'modus operandi' employed by the Communists was that they operated in compact bands in somewhat inaccessible areas. Being fully armed with modern weapons and being experts in jungle-fare they were powerful enough to maintain local superiority temporarily and long enough to execute their plans.

The Communist raids have been a hit-and-run affair, terrorising the population to revolt against the existing government. They mainly struck at the British planters and even at the Chinese in sympathy with the latter.

In all their activities, the Communists have struck a "liberation" note dinning into the ears of the population to overthrow the domination of foreign yoke. Furthermore, the successes of the Communists in China had somewhat shaken the faith of the Chinese population in British ability to protect them. The plea of "liberation" had initially caught the eye of not only the Chinese but also other sections of the population. Thus it would be seen that the British have been operating at a disadvantage.

Reinforcements

The bandits have been continuously reinforced by infiltration from the north via Thailand on the east coast, and even by immigration from China under the guise of labour. The coast line of Malaya is long and rugged and it is utterly impossible to seal off every inch.

The Communists have been aided by an intricate and powerful intelligence system, whereby they obtain information of movement of British troops very quickly. Besides, the bandits receive information from those prosecuted by the British for collaboration with the Japs, even when there was little evidence of their disloyalty. As a result, there exists amongst the bandits a sprinkling of Indians, Eurasians Malays and Indonesians. The Communists have thus been able to give the whole show a national tinge in their propoganda.

Red Influence Waning

Whether the population is Communist-minded is a secondary matter. Actually they are definitely not so by ideology, but the fact remains that there exists a small element of the population who secretly show a certain amount of sympathy for the insurgents, not because they are inclined favourably towards Communism, but because they desire to be rid of colonial rule.

The Thai-Malayan frontier area is covered with impenetrable forests, and that accounts for the reason why the British have been unable to disgorge the bandits' headquarters. The discontented element of Thailand has been influential in providing assistance to the Communists, who have been getting through to Malaya despite the so-called suppression by the Songgkram Government. This was why the British approached the Siamese and implemented an agreement for mutual co-operation and aid to fight the bandit menace.

Main Base

Despite this, the area covered by the Isthmus of Kra has been one of the main bases of the Communists. As a matter of fact the frontier between Malaya and Thailand had become the spear-head of the bandit operations. Their hideouts have always been

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ON THE OFFENSIVE

Kuala Lumpur Jungle Squad In Action

LAST LOOK ROUND

"GOVERNMENT by assassination" was the heading of an article on Iran published by an American paper recently. Fanatic sects held unofficial sway in the land of oil even today. In fact the present Government of Dr. Mossadeq also came into existence after the murder of Premier Razmara and the dismissal of Premier Ala.

Even today some members of the Iranian Parliament—both of the Majlis, the lower house, and of the Senat—have often asked Government for protection. They have often pleaded to be allowed to stay in the Majlis (Parliament) building itself. Dr. Mossadeq himself, in spite of his being the Premier, does not consider himself safe unless he is in the Majlis building, where he has taken sanctuary!

The tragic assassination of Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, on Tuesday afternoon at Rawalpindi in the Punjab, when he stood up to address a scheduled meeting recalls recent political murders especially in Western Asia, said Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister, at the condolence meeting held at Delhi. Syria has during the last few years changed its government by the assassination of political leaders more than once. Transjordan lost its ruler, King Abdullah, at the hands of an assassin very recently. And now comes this tragic shooting down of Liaquat Ali Khan, the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Palace intrigues and the use of the dagger or poison have been very common tools in the hands of disgruntled factions in the ruling class in monarchies all over the world since times immemoral to effect changes in the administrative setup. Such acts never made much of a change in the prospects of the country and its subjects, who were often times victims of a worse form of personal rule, if the ruler enthroned after the 'coup' was a man with some stamina and capacity. Even otherwise the puppets that were set up ruled according to the dictates of the factions that brought them to the throne by successful intrigues and bloody 'purges' as the Soviets would call them. These palace revolutions, as they were sometimes called, except in some exceptional cases brought little relief, because the same old ruling class mostly dominated the new set-up.

Ruled Out

BUT under democratic conditions political assassination has no place. Under a monarchy—one men's rule—the last resort against the tyranny of a ruler can once in a while be only his removal by violence. But where it is the will of the people, as under democracy, which elects the rulers—although for a specified period—assassination as a means of changing the government is not merely not necessary, but despicable. The shooting of Aung San, the provisional Burmese Premier, some years back was thus a diabolical act which was not in consonance with the basic tenets of democracy, where the government could be changed through the instrumentality of the ballot-box.

Pakistan, India's small brother across the borders, has been brought into existance in the traditions of democracy. Pakistan will, therefore, have no place for violent revolutions. Liaquat Ali Khan some months back divulged the nucleus of a conspiracy to overthrow the established Government of Pakistan by a nation-wide revolution, in which, according to him, were the plans of a wholesale murder of political leaders and probably the taking over of the Government by an Army group. The men—over a dozen—implicated in the proposed 'coup' are today behind prison bars at Hyderabad (Sind) and their trial though 'in camera' is going on.

But "Government by assassination" has no place in Pakistan, which was born in the traditions of democracy and can only progress by building up traditions of a democratic state and government. The shooting of Liaquat Ali Khan, therefore, can be taken to be a stray incident, which at present seems to be the handiwork of a hired assassin. The gunman's nationality is said to be Afghan. From what little material could be gathered from the temporary local residence of the murderer, he seems to have been supplied with a lot of dough, in the form of currency to the tune of thousands, probably to perpetrate the heinous crime. It is intriguing, however, that the proprietor of the hotel where he was putting up seems to belong to the Khaksar organisation of the political fanatic Allama Mashriqui, who is safe behind bars, as a political detenu in Pakistan.

It is too early to ascertain the motive for the crime, of which the blood is not yet dry. But whatever the motive behind this individual act, thinking men in democracies all over the world hold that Pakistanis would, whenever they want the government to be changed, resort to the ballot-box and not to the gun or the dagger. In that lies the hope of a budding democracy and the infant nation, which should walk on the path of civilised methods of putting the best leaders at the head of government, for steady progress towards becoming a respected member of the comity of nations.

Congress Session

ON the eve of the Congress, when Mr. Nehru was discussing the arrangements for the open session, the huge pandal in Satyavati Nagar, near Delhi, caught fire, reducing the structure to ashes in the short space of 20 minutes! Short-circuiting is said to be the cause of the fire; Mr. Nehru himself ruled out the question of any sabotage. THAT IS GOOD NEWS in these days of political party rivalries when any party is likely to get the blame for nothing. This left the delegates and the visitors to the Congress at the mercy of the inclemencies of the weather, as they had to face the hot sun of Delhi during the day sessions But that the Congress was held and in the same place at the scheduled time, is a tribute to the determination of the Congress President. Nehru and the willing and voluntary co-operation of the delegates who were not deterred by the bleak prospect of an open-air session.

While the differences in the groups of Congress leaders in Bihar are being ironed out at Delhi, and most of the bosses of the Pradesh Congress Committees have been summoned to consider the lists of selected candidates for the general elections submitted by them, with a view to their revision by the Central Election Committee, other parties seem to be busy canvassing support for opposing Congress at the elections.

Pact With Reds

Mr. Suresh Chandra Bannerji of the West Bengal Kisan-Mazdoor Praja Party said in a speech that from his experience of the recent Howrah and Chandranagore elections it was "essential to make common cause for the elections with the Communists, though some time back Mr. Kripalani, the all-India head of the Party, had ruled out such a contingency. Dr. P. C. Ghosh, the Secretary of the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party, had been recently touring in Orissa for propaganda purposes. He met Mr. Nilkantha Das of the Independent People's Party of Orissa, who, it is reported, has promised that the K.M.P.P. can get support both from the I.P.P. and the Ganatantra Parishad in the province. A move was also afoot to set up a committee with representatives of the three parties to select candidates to be put up against the Congress there.

In Karnatak, Mr. S. N. Angadi, former Deputy President of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, has been touring the districts to enlist support to the K.M.P.P. of Kripalani, which he joined after quitting the Congress.

In Calcutta itself confabulations are going on to set up a single Leftist organisation to oppose the Congress. Dr. Shib Nath Bannerjee of the Socialist Party was during the week having talks with Mr. Soumyendra Nath Tagore of the Lefist Group, though the final decisions have not been yet divulged.

At a meeting recently in Kolhapur, Mr. Bagal, the former leader of the state, and Mr. More of the Workers and Peasants' Party of Maharashtra, were heckled at a public meeting which was on the point of breaking up. The police restored order, according to a report, and the speakers were able to address the meeting.

Mishra Gets It

FROM Nagpur comes the news that the former Madhya Pradesh Home Minister Mr. Dwaraka Prasad Mishra's Party has been refused by the Election Commissioner of India recognition as an All-India Party in the matter of allotting a symbol. Of the 40 parties which had approached the Election Commissioner for symbols on an all-India basis, it is learnt that 14 have been finally recognised for the purpose of allotting symbols. Even this figure for the whole of India is considered to be too high looking to the strength of several of the parties in various parts of the country. But the Election Commissioner had nothing to go by.

It is, however, proposed to lay down a standard for the future to determine if the parties are of all-India importance or not. The standard may be either the number of candidates put up by a particular party returned to the Parliament in the coming elections or the total number of votes polled by the individual parties.

Prison Life

FOR any body who has not been inside a prison, the life there, as it obtained under the British, can be only a question of imagination which falls short of the hard realities that the political prisoners had to face. The whole jail system under the British regime was conceived not on the principle of reform of the criminal to make him in the period of segregation under the sentence to become a self-respecting citizen, by the time he returned to the society at the end of his term. It is true there have been some Inspectors-General of Prisons during the British Raj who were imbued with the idea of reformation of the criminal while the then current notion among the lower administrative cadre was more or less of punishment or rather "revenge" for the offender's action which brought him behind the prison bars. The Indian Jail Manual, which was drafted decades back never went through any major amendments in the course of half a dozen decades. When Congressmen under Mahatmaji's influence began to court imprisonment, the whole system was found to be too antiquated to meet the needs of civilised human beings who were jailed for their anti-British activities.

A funny incident in connection with the six-year incarceration of Lokamanya Tilak can be quoted here. Under the jail regulations nothing ornamental or showy is allowed to be kept with the prisoner. Tilak always wore the old Peshwai type of—what they call in Poona "Joda" — shoes. These are red-coloured and sometimes hemmed with red silk. Now this red colour came under 'showy' or luxury articles. So the jail authorities in Mandalay, Burma, where he was kept all through the period of his imprisonment, conceived the bright idea of blackening these "Joda", in conformity with the regulations under which they worked!

Apart from this, the prisoner usually was never allowed a bath except once in a week and was never allowed to keep more than one set of garments. If he had to take bath he had to put on a "langot", wash his clothes and then, WHEN THEY GOT DRY, put them on. This was the usual routine. He was also close-shaven by the convict barber. In the matter of jail "task" or labour for the prisoner, and how it was exacted, there are stories of hair-raising atrocities committed by the jail staff and convict warders, which fortunately have become a thing of the past in most Indian jails today.

U. P. Reforms

THERE was also no difference in the treatment meted out to ordinary criminals and political prisoners in the jails. It was to emphasise the necessity of this very distinction between the treatment meted out to the two catagories of prisoners that the young Bengali Jatin Das undertook a fast which culminated in his death and opened the eyes of the public, which forced the Government to make some unwilling and halting reforms in the routine in the life of the prisoner in their jails. Since the martyrdom of Jatin Das jail reforms have made a good enough headway in India, though what is latest in the "reformation of the criminal" is yet to come.

The U.P. Government, however, has introduced many "reforms" in their prisons. Apart from many facilities given to even the lowest, "C" class, prisoners to lead a civilised life with schools and libraries, they have abolished several forms of degrading labour in the prisons. With regard to the dress also some option is given. From the monotony that prevailed till recently they have ordered variations in the regular rotation of diet of the prisoners. Provision is made for imparting various types of vocational training. The best-behaved prisoners are given "star" class. Rules have been framed under which long-term prisoners, with the exception of certain specified catagories, may now be released on "ticket on leave", so as to obviate the possibility of family ties getting loose by long separation.

The latest report of the Uttar Pradesh Jail Administration makes heartening reading in respect of the attempt to bring it in line with the trends of modern penal institutional developments.

'CANNED HELL' IN KOREA

THE swift American planes swept in low over Communist territory, where Red troops huddled in their foxholes. As the planes pulled up, sleek yellow cans dropped away from their wings and plunged earthward. In a moment, the ground below was a mass of flame, writes Bill Stapleton in "Collier's".

But it wasn't just fire. It was a vicious, clinging, furious blaze that immediately killed those it struck and created panic among the troops nearby. Screaming men rolled on the ground to smother the flame; it wouldn't smother. Others brushed frantically at flickering spots on their arms and legs; it did no good. Farther away, men untouched by fire gasped, choked—and died.

Miles away, other U.N. fighter craft peeled off over a river and sped upstream toward a bridge of vital importance to the Communist armies. Again, the yellow cans dropped. This time, they missed. Nevertheless, in an instant the river was blazing briskly; the fire floated downstream and enveloped the bridge; the structure toppled into the water.

In a more active part of the front, a GI sat in a ditch and watched hundreds of Chinese soldiers pour toward him. Suddenly, he yanked at a wire, and a rolling raging inferno erupted around the enemy troops. Once again, men writhed on the ground, brushed desperately at their sleeves, smothered where they stood.

Pure H...

A LITTLE LATER, A SCORCHED, BEWILDERED, ENGLISH-SPEAKING PRISONER WAS TAKEN. HIS COMMENT WAS BRIEF AND POINTED. "PURE HELL," HE GASPED.

In the first six months of this year, almost 5,000,000 gallons of this devil's mixture were splashed over the forces of Communism in Korea by the heavily outnumbered United Nations forces. Officials of the Far East Air Force estimated that Allied planes were dropping it on Red troops and strategic targets at a rate of about 77,000 gallons a day.

The jellied fire is called napalm (a coined name derived from its ingredients), and it swiftly proved to be one of our most effective—and most fearsome—weapons in Korea, at a time when our hard-pressed troops sorely needed its help.

In a small gully at an advanced air base, Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin F. Baker, of Hampton, Virginia, Chief of Armaments for the Fifth Air Force, staged a napalm demonstration for me. He piled up some stones in a hollow, lighted a small fire near them to set off the napalm, then tossed a bottle of the stuff on the stones. Suddenly a miniature furnace roared in the gully. The strawberry-coloured jelly stuck to the rocks and to the ground around them. It continued to burn until finally the stones turned white from the heat.

Psychological Effect

"It sticks just like that to clothing," Baker said. "It's a terrible weapon. It's psychological effect alone is tremendous; intelligence tells us that troops who normally will attack again and again over their own dead panic immediately under napalm.

And if anything, it's worse against dug-in troops. The fire is so fierce it uses up the oxygen in the strike zone. Men in foxholes don't have to be burned by it; they suffocate."

Napalm can be used by planes by tanks and by infantrymen carrying flame-throwers. But it's the aircraft that do the most damage with it.

A number of factors are cited to explain the failure of the Reds in Korea to turn this fiery weapon full force against us. Among these factors, U.S. officials list a shortage of the essential ingredients, a lack of transport and their obvious desire not to send their good fighter planes the only ones that could effectively pack a napalm punch) too far from the Yalu River.

When First Used

Napalm was first used in the summer of 1944 against Germany, and later in the Pacific in the island warfare against Japan.

Some of the older pilots to whom I spoke in Korea remembered those first efforts, and were a little aghast at the murderous bomb that has resulted. Several jet pilots were discussing the modern version as they sat around their ready room between missions.

"It's a hell of a weapon," one of them said soberly. "The Chinese start running the minute they see us. They don't even fire back in most cases. A hell of a weapon."

Reminder

An absent-minded man called upon his old friend, the family doctor. After chatting for a couple of hours, the doctor saw him to the door and, as he was shaking hands, said: "Come again soon, old chap; family all well, I suppose?"

"Good Heavens!" exclaimed the visitor; "that reminds me. My wife's having a fit."

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

PERSONALITY PARADE—3

John The Blind Dearly Loved A Good, Hard Battle

JOHN of Luxemburg, one of the most illustrious figures in medieval European history was born on the 10th of August, 1296, the son of Henry III Count of Luxemburg, who later became Emperor Henry VII. When he was only thirteen John became Count of Luxemburg and the following year married Elizabeth, sister of Wenceslas II, the last King of the Premsylides dynasty of Bohemia.

Wencelas had died in 1306, and the crown of Bohemia was in a pretty precarious condition, for Wencelas' successor Henry, Duke of Carinthia was a weakling incapable of enforcing his decisions. John went to Bonemia and was crowned King of that country in February 1311 One of his first acts was to drive out Henry and restore some semblance of law and order to the country.

He also took over Moravia and joined it to Bohemia. His father, meanwhile, had gone to Italy, to be bogged down in the wars of the period. Henry VII, incidentally, was hailed as the saviour of Italy by Dante, who reserved a special place for him in his 'Paradiso,' but this was of little use to him for he is supposed to have met his end with an overdose of laudanum!

John, after the assumption of the crown of Bohemia, had gone to his father's assistance, but while on his way to Italy, heard of the Emperor's death. This put him in line for the throne of the Holy Roman Empire, but his youth prevented anyone taking his pretensions seriously, and the crown ultimately went to the Duke of Bavaria. John sorely disappointed, confined himself, for a time, towards the governing of his realm and the extension of the borders of Luxemburg. And when things became a little too quiet for his liking, he even thought of exchanging his country for some other spot! In fact he ultimately took to the wars in earnest, travelling all over Europe and leaving his own kingdom to backslide into anarchy.

Loved A Scrap

Some idea of his appetite for fighting may be gained from the fact that he fought the citizens of Metz, besieged his relative John III of Brabant, led the Teuton knights against the heathens of Lithuania, warred in Pomerania, offered to lead a Crusade to the Holy Land, claimed to be King of Poland, attacked that country and took over the province of Silesia, defeated Frederick the Fair at the Battle of Muhldorf and was constantly having skirmishes with various dukes, counts and assorted minor nobles of the realm.

But there was one side of his character in direct contrast to his bellicose nature: he was a firm friend and admirer of France. He was a more than welcome visitor at the French Court and a firm ally, helping his brother-in-law Charles IV in several battles. But the greatest of his exploits was to come, for he now embarked on the conquest of Italy. At the invitation of the citizens of Brescia, he crossed the Alps with a handful of followers over-ran most of the cities of the North and in a short time found himself holding the greater part of the peninsula of Italy.

Struck Blind

But by this time the doughty warrior was having trouble not only with his numerous enemies in Italy, but with his nominal overlord, Emperor Louis. In the words of one account John found himself—"allying himself with bewildering rapidity with the Kings of Hungary and Poland, fighting the Emperor and his Austrian allies, defending Bohemia, governing Luxemburg, visiting France and negotiating with the Pope."

It can be imagined what a disaster the loss of his sight would be to a man of this kind, but when blindness struck John in 1340, he not only refused to be downcast, but insisted on leading just as active a life. After resisting the attacks of the Emperor Louis and his allies for a while, John suddenly struck a decisive blow against his long-standing enemy. He had Pope Clement VI

formally depose Louis and create his own son Charles King of the Germans in July 1346.

For six years John had been totally blind but his immense courage and his legendary immunity in battle played havoc among his enemies. Some might wonder how a blind man could fight. John managed this by having four of his knights accompany him into the thick of the fight, two on either side. Their horses were chained securely together, so that the knights could lead their sovereign into battle. It can be imagined with what terror his foes beheld the blinded giant bearing down upon them flanked by his formidable bodyguard.

Fell At Crecy

It is fitting that this man of numerous battles should perish on the field. His old friend and ally Philip of France was having one of his usual quarrels and John went to his aid. Battle was joined at Crecy and John and his attendant knights went down in harness after creating havoc in the ranks of their opponents.

John fell at Crecy but the tales of his prowess lived on after him. The exploits of John the Blind, as he universally came to be known, provided an inspiration to warriors of later ages As a ruler he was extravagant and careless, and constantly in debt because of his interminable campaigns, but the respect and awe in which he himself was held may be gauged from the fact that the English Prince of Wales is said to have taken his crest of three ostrich feathers and the motto "Ich Dien" from the badge borne by John at the Battle of Crecy. This story is probably only another legend, for the crest of John was quite different as can be seen from the stamp illustrated above.

Still Wandering

A wanderer and a fighter for lost causes all his life, the journeyings of John the Blind did not cease even after death. After Crecy, his son Charles had the body buried in the Abbey of Altmunster in Luxemburg. The place was gutted in 1544 but his bones were saved from desecration and taken to a Franciscan convent. But every hundred years or so they had to be moved to different hiding places nearby till, when the armies of the Republic broke into Luxemburg, the remains of the restless warrior had actually to be hidden in a bakery!

The final indignity came in 1809, when a crockery merchant of Metlach managed to get hold of them and bore them away for putting on show in his private museum, where they served to beguile his friends and customers. When Frederick IV of Prussia came to hear of this impious treatment, he resolved to end the indignities once and for all. He laid the bones to rest in a beautiful tomb overlooking the Saar valley.

But the remains, which were by now more revered than those of many a saint, prompted his native Luxemburghers to demand a return of the legendary figure to his homeland. And in 1946, exactly five hundred years after his death the knight-errant at last returned to the land of his birth, where he was laid with full military honours in the lovely cathedral of the capital.

Luxemburg has issued a special charity set in honour of her illustrious son in 1934. These show the personal crest of the hero. When the relics of John the Blind returned to Luxemburg in 1946, another series was issued bearing his portrait. There are six stamps in the first set and four in the second, the latter being fairly easily available. The portrait of his father Henry VII is shown on the charities of 1933.

MAGIC PINPOINT

ON a bleak night in London, more than 100 years ago, a newspaper correspondent sat at his table in a cozy inn. A mug of ale at his elbow, he was chronicling the day's events for out-of-town editors. Once the dispatches were sealed in envelopes, the journalist drew from his pocket a sheet of postage stamps. Then he proceeded to grope for the penknife he usually carried to cut stamps apart.

Failing to find it, he pulled a pin from his lapel and began to work over the stamps. As he laboured, another patron of the inn, Henry Archer, watched intently.

An idea grew in Archer's mind: how wonderful if he could invent a machine which would fix stamps for easy separation! He built one, then a second, but British postal authorities rejected both. However, his third machine was patented by Archer in 1848. Further alterations were made, and in 1854 a new type of stamp was placed on sale in England. One by one, stamp-issuing nations followed Britain's lead, the U.S. joining in 1857.

Archer's chance observation of a journalist who had mislaid his penknife introduced the perforated postage stamp to the world.

PRESSING NEED FOR CHARITY ISSUES

THE ISSUANCE OF CHARITY STAMPS FOR PROVIDING RECREATION AND HEALTH FACILITIES IS NOTHING NEW. COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE PRODUCED THESE TYPES ARE NUMBERED BY THE DOZEN. AS FAR AS WE IN INDIA ARE CONCERNED, THE PROPOSAL FOR 'HEALTH' STAMPS WAS MOOTED SOME YEARS BACK, BUT THE PLAN WOUND UP IN THE INEVITABLE RED-TAPE AND WAS SHELVED ON SOME BUREAUCRAT'S DESK.

Whatever be the case of other countries, it can be said straight off that the underprivileged in India are in really desperate need. Many diseases which are virtually unknown in other lands, here takes a fearful toll usually for the very simple reason that there is just not enough money to foot the bill.

Let us take the case of a few countries at random. First to mind is New Zealand, whose special 'Health' pair has been a standard philatelic feature ever since the late twenties. The modestly priced New Zealand labels started off fairly slow, but were soon so popular that thousands of pounds are now collected annually for holiday camps for children. The Dutch colonial authorities used to issue regularly various medical 'charities' for the aid of victims of various diseases, while Switzerland was possibly the first nation to fully realise the value of stamps, having issued a regular quota of "Pro Juventute" charity stamps in aid of the kids of that country.

We in this country are tackling urgent problems in a niggling and half-hearted fashion. Instead of taking the bold step of going in for surcharged stamps, we hawk T.B. Seals' instead! These seals serve a very laudable and worthy purpose, but anyone with the least experience of this sort of thing could have informed the sponsors of these seals that however great the income derived from their sale, the revenue from even a single surcharged stamp would surpass it a hundred fold.

NO INCENTIVE

The seals are bought by an extremely limited number of people. There is no real incentive towards purchasing them. The money goes to a worthwhile cause, certainly, but the buyer, unless pressed to do so, is certainly not going to dip into his pockets.

What would be the position, if these T.B. Seals were stamps? In all likelihood there would be such a rush at the post offices in most of the large towns that existing staff would have its work cut out to cope with the extra load.

The formula is a safe one, and has been tried out dozens of times with complete success. San Marino, Liechtenstein, Liberia, Monaco, the Pitcairns and St. Helena are standing witnesses to the fact that stamps help not only to balance the budget, but are often the sole source of revenue of a government. There is no reason whatever for the apathy of authorities in this country.

The Ministry of Health should join hands with the Post Office in the production of an annual set of charities, and the sooner it is done the better it will be for all concerned. The post office will not be losing a pie on the transaction, the Health authorities will be netting lakhs and the public will certainly never begrudge a few coppers extra and will be pleased at helping a worthy cause.

But the main factor to be taken into account is that with the present T.B. Seals, a handful of the public buys the labels while not one collector in a thousand is even remotely interested. In the case of Charity STAMPS, the public demand may remain constant but the specialised demand from collectors both here and abroad will be colossal.

There are two points about these charity issues which must always be borne in mind or the scheme is doomed to collapse. Firstly that the stamps MUST BE ATTRACTIVE and next that the SURCHARGE MUST BE AS LOW AS POSSIBLE.

Let us take these points in order. The current set of T.B. Seals are very attractively designed and the printing is superb. Our 'Archeological' definatives, in contrast, uphold a long-standing Indian tradition for drabness in stamp design, a tradition which has made our stamps the laughing stock of the world, as far as beauty is concerned. This is only the baldest statement of fact, for while other countries are constantly seeking to better their products, we are content to produce horror after horror and persist in deluding ourselves that our stamps are good enough.

It is very seldom realised that certain Indian stamps are popular abroad only because they offer a serious collector many opportunities for deep specialisation. But the sale of charity stamps NEVER depends on the specialist, but on the begnner and on wholesale juvenile trade. Stuff like Tanna Touva triangulars and tailor-made modern Hungarians never want for buyers because of the flashy allure of their design. The current T.B. Seals have been produced by Waterlow's and next year a 'Health' set could well be marketed produced at the same atelier.

The next thing to consider is the surcharge. Taking a surcharge of a rupee or so is worse than useless, for the simple reason that no average person can afford to stick a rupee stamp on a letter and post it to himself, or to buy it over a post office counter and promptly hide it away in the album. But one is not going to miss a couple of annas, and the best thing would be to have two or three stamps of a fairly low denomination in common postal use and add a small surcharge to the postal rate. If handled right, a charity issue could net several thousand dollars from America alone. And the general body of collectors, instead of muttering to themselves in frustration could be made to contribute to a worthy cause and like it!

New Aussies

AUSTRALIAN postal rates have been changed several months ago and certain denominations have now gone out of use and others are required The first of the new stamps to be issued is to be put on sale on October 31st, value being 7½d. The stamp will bear a portrait of His Majesty facing left and the colour will be blue in conformation with U.P.U. rules.

A right profile portrait of the King will be the central feature of the designs of forthcoming 3½d. 4½d and 6½d stamps. A rather unusual denomination will be a sh. 1/0½d stamp, this probably being the first instance where this value has been issued for postal purposes. 'One Pound Jimmy', the famous aborigine who is featured on the obsolescent 8½ value will be transferred to a 2/6 value now in the making.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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(2796)

RADIOS

Offering Westinghouse Model H-103 Radios A. C. Super 7 Valves. Special Price to Dealers. Write National Traders, 8, Hailey Road, New Delhi.

(2793)

Teachers' Right To Form Union

MADRAS ORDER HELD VOID

MADRAS, Oct. 20.—Chief Justice Mr. P. V. Rajamannar and Mr. Justice T. L. Venkatarama Ayyar of the Madras High Court today, held, that the order issued by the Madras Government on February 24, 1939, prohibiting teachers of recognised elementary schools from becoming members of teachers' unions, which were not constituted in accordance with that order, was void.

The judgment said that the order constituted an abridgement of the right of freedom of association guaranteed by Article 19 (1) (G) of the Constitution.

The order had been challenged in the Madras High Court by a teacher of elementary school of the Nellore District Board.

KING TO HEAR MUSIC FROM PALACE

LONDON, Oct. 20 (PTI-Reuter): A cable running from a London music hall to Buckingham Palace will enable King George who is recuperating from his lung operation, to hear the Royal Command variety performance on October 29.

The British Broadcasting Corporation, in co-operation with the Variety Artists Benevolent Fund, have arranged for the relay, it was announced today.

NEHRU ADRESSES ELECTION BOARDS

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20 (UPI).

THE Congress President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressed today the members of the Provincial and the Central Election Boards and the P. C. C. Presidents and Secretaries on how selection of candidates should be made and how election funds be raised. The Chief Ministers of the States were also present.

The Presidents of P.C.Cs., who were given ten minutes each, explained their difficulties and discussed other organisational matters. Mr. Sri Prakasa and Shrimati Durgabai, Convener of the Legal Sub-Committee of the Election Commitee also addressed the meeting. She asked the PCCs to translate the three bulletins on legal tips to candidates into regional languages.

Mr. Nehru was "distressed" at the small number of women candidates recommended by the various PCCs All the states except Uttar Pradesh, PEPSO, Pnjab and Mahakosal have already submitted to the Centre their lists of nominations.

The representation of the minorities recommended by the States was considered to be "fair" on the whole.

The Congress President asked the PCCs to organise mass collections for the election fund.

About Rs. 2 crores worth of notes of the denominations of Re. 1, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 have already been printed and distributed to the various provinces for sale to the public. It is understood 15 per cent of the proceeds will be sent to the AICC. 15 per cent to the PCCs. and the balance will be taken by the districts for financing election work.

Travancore Leftists

ALLEPPEY, Oct. 20 (PTI): The United Front of the Leftist Parties in Travancore-Cochin State will contest 70 seats of the 108 seats to the Legislative Assembly and six seats to the Parliament.

Mr. E. Gopalakrishna Menon, leader of the United Front announcing this yesterday said: "We will support the candidates of progressive parties in those constituencies where we are not contesting with a view to avoid a triangular fight. Our main object is to defeat the Congress and try to secure a majority in the Assembly

150 CONGRESSMEN TO CONTEST ELECTIONS

Himachal Preparations

SIMLA, Oct 20 (PTI): A complete picture of the relative strength and number of parties and candidates contesting the General Elections in the Himachal Pradesh is not yet available here although the elections are practically round the corner.

According to latest information available at the Secretariat of the Himachal Pradesh Government here, over 150 candidates are contesting for 36 seats in the states first Legislative Assembly and eight for three seats in the House of the People.

Of the five political parties contesting the elections apart from a large number of independents, Congress is reported to have fielded the largest number of candidates although they are not contesting all the seats. Other parties are the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party, the Bharatiya Sann, gthe Scheduled Castes' Federation and the Socialist Party.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, Government of India, today urged five lakh voters of the mountaineous state of Himachal Pradesh to support Congress candidates in the forthcoming elections

Rajen Babu To Tour Orissa

CUTTACK, Oct. 20 (PTI): President Rajendra Prasad will visit Orissa in the middle of next month, it was learned here yesterday.

According to a tentative programme drawn by the Government of Orissa, it is understood, he will arrive in Bhubaneswar by air on November 15. During his stay at Puri on November 15 and 16, Dr. Prasad will visit the temple of Lord Jagannath. Then he will visit Konark and Cuttack. From Cuttack, Dr. Prasad will proceed to Sambalpur to inspect the Hirakud Dam construction and leave Orissa by air from Jharsaguda on the morning of November 20.

Plea For Formation Of Mahavidarbha

NAGPUR, Oct. 20 (UPI): The Executive Committee of Mahavidharba Sabha, at its meeting held here today under the chairmanship of R. M. Deshmukh, decided to make a strong representation to secure immediate formation of Mahavidharbha without further delay comprising of Mahavidharbha and Nagpur P.C.C.

Telephone During Elections

It is notified that it will not be possible to meet the demands for telephones during the ensuing general elections fully, because the capacity in a large number of exchange is limited and there is also difficulty in obtaining stores

Demands for telephone connections will be considered by the heads of circles, who will indicate to the candidates and political parties concerned the extent to which their requirements can be met. Attempts will, however, be made to meet the demand to the fullest extent possible.

Applications for telephone connections should be addressed to the heads of circle concerned.

HYDERABAD, Oct. 20 (PTI): Saugor University has expressed its inability to participate in the inter-varsity volleyball tournament (south zone) to be held here in the first week of next month, it was learnt here yesterday.

CONGRESS

CONGRESS 'SANDESH'

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20 (PTI):—The Congress President, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, has in a message to "Congress Sandesh", a new journal brought out by the All-India Congress Committee, recalled what the Congress had stood for in the past and said: "That is still the message of the Congress."

Given in his own hand-writing, the message reads "The message of the Congress What is the message now that we have achieved independence? In the old days we gave first place rightly to political freedom, but freedom for us was something more than that. It meant unity and the raising of our backward brothers and sisters and social and economic advance for the masses of our people. It meant an ending of communal and other separating barriers and a policy of peace in the world. That is still the message of the Congress."

The first issue of the journal came out yesterday.

Not Contesting Elections

GAYA, Oct. 20 (PTI): Sardar Latifur Rahman, leader of the opposition in the Bihar Assembly, who had been nominated by the Congress to contest the elections to the State Assembly, has sent a wire to Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru intimating his decision to withdraw his candidature as a mark of his sincere desire to ease the situation arising out of the reported differences between the Chief Minister's group and the Finance Minister's group in Bihar.

Allied restrictions on German steel and coal production will be dropped when the Schuman Coal and Steel Pool Plan comes into effect, the French Foreign Office announced on Friday.

U.S. Aid Laws: Ceylon Wants Exemption

COLOMBO, Oct. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Ceylon has applied for exemption from the provisions of American aid laws which ban financial aid to countries exporting strategic goods to Communist countries, according to well informed sources here today.

Reports from Washington last week said the State Department there was considering stopping ecohomic aid to Ceylon because her shipments of rubber to China "cut right across the provisions of the Amendment", which stops aid for countries making strategic exports to Russia and her allies.

Ceylon's application for exemption, already extended to several countries dependent on trade with Communist areas, is now before the American National Security Council.

CEYLON'S CASE

Observers here believe Ceylon has a "justifiable case" for exemption from the Amendment, because she is not a member of the United Nations, and has recognised the People's Government of China and because rubber forms one-third of Ceylon's exports.

Ceylon's benefits under the American Point Four Aid programme have been confined to the provision of two technicians.

Officials of the Ceylon External Affairs Ministry and the American Embassy declined to comment on a Ceylon daily news report today from its Washington correspondent that the Ceylon Ambassador in Washington, Mr. G. C. S. Corea, might be recalled for consultations in Colombo as a result of the situation arising from "discontinuance of United States economic aid to Ceylon."

The Polish ship Mickiewicz left here on October 2, with 5,535 tons of rubber for China.

CEYLON CITIZENSHIP TO INDIANS

COLOMBO CHAMBER'S PLEA

COLOMBO, October 20 (PTI).

A DEPUTATION from the Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon yesterday urged for "grant of naturalised citizenship to all Indians with five years' ordinary residence in Ceylon to ensure their continued residence and business interest without let or hindrance."

The deputation was meeting India's High Commissioner in Ceylon, Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon, to acquaint him with the various problems confronting Ceylon Indians in general and the Indian mercantile community in particular.

The deputation said that they were envisaging the possibility of a new approach which while keeping the door open for future efforts might seek as an interim measure some sort of naturalised citizenship based on a five-year residence in Ceylon. It might not cover franchise but might enable free movement of naturalised subjects between India and Ceylon the deputation added.

NATURALISATION BILL

The memorandum said: "It is surmised that the Ceylon Government contemplated introducing naturalisation bill soon" adding "but it is also rumoured the bill may benefit only Commonwealth subjects and not Indians and Pakistani nationals in Ceylon because: (1) India is considered in Ceylon as out of the British empire.

(2) Indian and Pakistani nationals have been provided special facilities under the Indian and Pakistani Residents Citizenship Act."

The memorandum, therefore, urged the Indian Government to "persuade" the Ceylon Government to accept status quo of residence in the British empire. If it is correct or as an alternative make suitable amendments in the ordinance so as to define the Commonwealth subjects as British subjects.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 20 (PTI): E. I. R. Institute, Calcutta, were forced to a draw by Muzaffarpur Football Eleven in the third round encounter of the Indian Football Challenge Shield tournament here yesterday.

V.L. Mehta's New Assignment

V. P. MENON TO SETTLE DOWN AT BANGALORE

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20 (PTI): Mr. V. P. Menon, former Secretary to the State Ministry, left Delhi last evening for Madras on his way to Bangalore. He has decided to settle down at Bangalore.

Mr. V. P. Menon, who has been appointed as a member of the Finance Commission, will hold the position only till January next.

It is understood that the Finance Minister of Bombay Mr. V. L. Mehta, who is not contesting the elections will take over from Mr. Menon as a member of the Commission.

INTUC Session

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 20 (PTI):—Preparations for holding the fourth annual session of the Indian National Trade Union Congress next week here are nearing completion. Workers of the local Textile Labour Association are busy constructing "Gandhigram" to accommodate about 2,200 delegates and about four thousand visitors who are expected to attend the session.

Homi Taleyarkhan Returns

BOMBAY, Saturday: Americans were extremely anxious to know more about India and understand problems, said Mr. Homi J. Taleyarkhan, member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Mr. Taleyarkhan arrived here yesterday by air, after a three-month study tour of the United States, being invited by the U.S. Government.

Lohia Disagrees With India's Foreign Policy

LUCKNOW, Oct. 19 (PTI): DR. RAM MANOHAR LOHIA, Chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Socialist Party of India, said, here today that the moment another world war broke out India would be "compelled" to align herself with the Atlantic camp.

"The hollowness of her present foreign policy will then be exposed", he said.

Dr. Lohia, who was addressing a public meeting, said in the past four years India had not developed an independent 'positive' foreign policy of her own, which could influence President Truman or Marshall Stalin, while taking decisions on major issues. On the other hand, he said, India's role had been so say, "yes or no" whenever bigger international problems were discussed.

In the case of Japan, Germany and Austria, he said, India could initiate her own policy. These countries should be declared states of "guaranteed neutrality" and any nation violating that neutrality should be considered a belligerent state, he added.

Similarly, India should strengthen the ties of friendship with the neighbouring countries in Asia with the understanding that any attack on them would be considered as an attack on India, Dr. Lohia said.

ANTI-PROHIBITIONISTS FORM PARTY

VELLORE, Oct. 19 (PTI): A new party — the Poor Persons' Protection Party — with the declared object of scrapping the Prohibition Act was formed last Sunday at a meeting here.

The party's flag has a cocoanut tree and full moon as insignia in the centre.

Mr. T. K. Ramanayagar, the President of the Party, said ex-tappers were put to many difficulties following the introduction of Prohibition and villagers were living in constant fear of police raids. "Prohibition should be scrapped in view of its failure," he declared

Thakin Nu

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20 (PTI): Thakin Nu, Prime Minister of Burma, accompanied by his wife, will arrive here tomorrow on a three-day visit to the Indian capital.

Before returning to Burma he will go on a pilgrimage to Gaya.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

THE Partition of India opened the Pandora's Box of communalism; the new State of Palestine, a product of partition is a running sore in international politics; the partition of Korea threatens to make the Parallel radioactive; the surgical separation of Sudan from Egypt may make the Blue Nile flow red; still Dr. Ambedkar harps on the partition of Kashmir.

The divide-and-rule policy does not seem to have left us along with the British.

* *

Pandit Nehru is on a whirl-wind campaign. He is out to make "the country ring with Congress principles, Congress slogans and Congress work."

Let us have much of principles, more of work and not too much of slogans.

* *

"No one knows what tomorrow's sun will bring," said Pandit Nehru at the Subjects Committee meeting.

Rajaji is a good palmist and many in the Cabinet look to astrologers and sooth-sayers. But when did Pandit Nehru turn a star-gazer?

* *

One by one, all Congress vocalists and vociferous hecklers have been silenced by the responsibility of jobs. Mr. Tyagi of "supplementaries" fame has blossomed forth as the "Minister of Disclosures." Nagging Sidhwa has been promoted to the Home Department, where he can make no more fuss.

Only Mr. H. V. Kamath is left with us to whom interpellation is a wholetime job.

* *

Dr. Jivraj Mehta said that the power cut in Bombay was not man-made but was a natural calamity.

We cry 'Amen,' because nature does not hold a press conference.

* *

Mr. Churchill mourns that Britain's Oriental Empire has been liquidated.

For this Mr. Attlee is not to blame. It is the Hinge of Fate. Mr. Churchill is its author.

* *

Three rogue elephants led by a tusker raided three villages in Central Assam and looted the granaries.

Probably a protest against the ration of a few chataks of parboiled rice.

* *

Pandit Mishra said that he had decided to oppose Mr. Kidwai from a U.P. constituency on grounds of sentimental conflict.

If that be so, why is he contesting from two constituencies, one in Uttar Pradesh and the other from Madhya Pradesh? Is it sentimental conflict or conflicting sentiments?

* *

THE Kardar-Kolynos-Teresa contest for the best "Kolynos-smile" boy and girl gave the honours to Mr. Sahadev Rana of Calcutta and Miss Peace Kamal of Bombay. The three-month sensational hunt for an Indian Valentino and Nightingale has created a stir in capitals of states, markets of eligibles and beauty parlours.

The expedition is on a par with the 'mamooli' parental search for dowry boys and premium girls during the busy marriage season. But the glamour of the screen has netted in a vast array of flesh and blood of the snappy, flashy and streamlined variety. The beauty contest had all the thrills and the varying fortunes of the Eclipse Stakes. Miss Chand Usmani, who was on the top of the draw, became 'also ran,' while a rank outsider, Miss Peace Kamal, easily annexed the triple stakes. An analysis of the results shows that the judges preferred a brunette to a near blonde and a cut-moustache to the clean-shaven. I will not be surprised if Rana's cut-and-split moustache becomes the rage of college boys, who now indulge in Communist grizzly hair or imitate Asoka Mehta's hairy profile. Beauty and politics badly need a facelift.

* *

A boy is as good as he feels and a girl is as fine as she looks. This is an old-time maxim. But the screen and the radio have changed the physical geography of man and the voice of the people. You may be good looking, but still not good to look at. Your voice may be lovely to hear, but not good to put through. This may sound a paradox, but that is what it is. The screen does not deal with the basic man but with his shadow, not with genuine voice but with the echo. Your beauty should be photogenic and your voice should stand audition test. In the cinema world, coming men must cast their shadows before. If you are photoflashy, the want of an angle or curve can be made up by close-ups or long shots. If you are deficient in singing, a voice donor can make you sing to a hit. Even accidental ravage of nature on the human frame can be remedied by the make-up man. If God has made man in his own image and the image is photogenic, then the studio can shoot you to starry heavens. Then you become the idol of the fans.

* *

Sometimes, it looks as though there is a scale of inverted values in films. The army of 'it' girls, 'oomph gals,' 'lovelies,' 'sweeties,' and 'peaches' which the film processes day in and day out for the edification of the fan world look in real life like dehydrated stuff or plumpy potatoes. They still continue to be the 'darlings' of the fans, because the latter see not with their eye but with the mind's eye. Alluring posters and giant hoardings in seductive poses have already lined their grey matter and an illusion is created. Even if they discover any difference between the figure and the image, the incidental curiosity adds pep to their popularity. The best stars are those whose figure and shadow are on a par.

The screen song prodigies that lilt you through the air look like gramophone records in human form. They are of the needle and groove variety who reel their copy-book song with an animated monotony even in public appearances. When there is a demand for 'repeat' which is a 'must' with the fans, it is sheer repetition. But this is not the case with stars like Smti. M. S. Subbulakshmi and a few others who show their originality and flair on and off the screen.

* *

The cult of beauty has flourished in India through the ages. Ajanta frescoes and Amaravati sculptures have portrayed types of men whose glory of form and beaming expression will make us look pygmies. The figure of sage Vasishta teaching archery to Rama and Lakshmana is a study in human architecture, the perfect male of the times. The descending order in height and ascending order in breadth of man are later developments. In the feminine rolls of beauty, the slim 'blonde' has been a taboo, as much as giraffe and ostrich are alien to the soil. The ideal was a full-blooded beauty, shapely with curves and contours, with expressive face, full of poise grace and balanced personality. The emphasis was on the eye as is evident from names like Meenakshi, Kamakshi and Visalakshi. The eye is the window of the soul and tells more than the tongue. The rose-tinted beauties of Kashmir, the wheat-complexioned variety of the Gangetic valley, the skirted belles of Rajasthan, the lotus damsels of Bengal, the 'garba' girls of Gujerat, the nose-ring 'gaieties' of Maharashtra, the chiselled lassies of Kannada, the bronze figures of Tamil Nadu, the flourescent lights of Andhra and the 'uranium' brunettes of Travancore-Cochin show the vast wealth and variety of the beauty map of India In the old days there used to be a distinct face-cut and a variety of complexion among the girls, which gave a clue to the land of their origin At present the overall coverage with cosmetics has brought about a uniformity of colour and similarity of expression, indistinct and indistinguishable Moreover the focal point is not the eye, but the lip of sticky colouration

It is a matter for regret that in this land of Shiva and Parvati who radiated truth through beauty in multitudinous dance poses, 'copies' 'dummies' and fake beauties should strut through the screenland. Moreover, beauty seems to have become stereotyped. Even in the latest contest, one of the candidates is a colourable imitation or a near double to another star already in the line. Where then is the new face? Beauties must be original; they cannot be had by contests or by sealed tenders, but have to be discovered at the source. We congratulate the organisers for the new ground they have broken. It is the journey, and not the journey's end.

* *

There is more in the contest than meets the common eye. The film world which used to be the paradise of free lances has of late developed vested interests of a monopolist type. Some stars who have made a name are staying 'put and are alleged to be demanding not only fabulous salaries, but black money to boot. A new entente is reported to be prevalent in which a star with many offers insists that he will appear only with a particular leading lady, for whom the producer will have to pay an inflated price. Complaints have been heard that the music directors prefer particular playbacks and 'vice versa'.

Of late, a crisis is brewing in the industry because of the threat of a set of stars to boycott their opposite numbers, even in the midst of production. This is the thin end of the wedge, and if Mr. Kardar is able to break this interlocking monopoly, it will be a feather in his cap. It is time we had new talents to take over from setting stars.

* *

New faces are welcome, but much depends on how they shape. A film institute as envisaged by the Patil Committee report is still a cry in the air. The present system of direction has been found wanting, and has few "creative' achievements to its credit. The proposed Institute of Films should galvanise 'action' and ginger up presentation in flowing sequences, so that the story and art will not be lost in the maze of the so-called star value and song hits. In the matter of discipline and training, the institute can take a lesson from traditional dance schools. The Kerala Kala Mandal, which trains Kathakali artistes, has won admiration from eminent connoisseurs of art. The morning oil massage, physical exercises, eye training to a single streak of light, facial manipulations for the expression of 'bhavas' and toning of the muscles make the pupil a head-to-foot dancer of a high order. 'Abhinaya' is the soul of action and expression, and nobody can be a successful film star without a basic training in dance and 'Abhinaya'. The institute should incorporate music and dance in its curriculum, along with theatrical acting and other improvisations. Without the basic raw materials, film cannot develop an art of its own, except the present mix-up.

The Indian film industry should cease imitating the West and look to the country for inspiration It can absorb the technique and efficiency of the West for better and brighter pictures, but the content should be Indian. The Indian wardrobe, jewellery mart, art treasures and rich scenic background are invaluable assets which the industry can draw upon. The Indian sari and Indian ornaments have already found a place in the best fashion houses of New York and Paris There is no reason why the industry cannot adapt, stylise and popularise some of the ornamental and sartorial 'motifs', enrich itself and also give a spurt to national industries and handicrafts The art director and the 'decor man can shape public taste and make a particular style in dress, decoration, ornamentation and furniture popular for the season. If Pandit Nehru and Rajaji can bring about a revolution in men's wear, the industry can easily guage its own possibilities in similar directions. It should earn the proud name of 'industry of industries'.

* *

At present, despite the song hits and box-office appeal, the industry is shining in borrowed feathers It pilfers musicians and instrumentalists from classical schools, forces them to produce a cacophony with crescendo finish and passes it as 'Inquilab' music, which fans avidly swallow. It also bags the best dancers of traditional style, concoct, 'Surrealist' and 'Cubist' dance numbers and palms them off as dance hits. It also freely borrows painters, sculptors and other artists for artistic and 'period' displays.

For a considerable time to come, the traditional art, dance and music institutions are bound to be the nursery and feeder for the films. One would like to know whether producers in general have lifted their little finger and helped any of the institutions from which they freely draw. It is not mere philanthropy but enlightened self-interest that should bring about a revolution in their mental outlook and long-term policies.

* *

The exit of the princely order and the vanishing Zemindari have made many artistes emerge as displaced persons, living upon public doles. Many of them can be employed in studios and in the proposed film institute to give good grounding in music and dance to aspiring stars. The role of the film-producer in future is going to be an onerous task. He will have to be missionary, idealist and realist—all in one. As the top man in the far-flung media of entertainment, he has to act as a true interpreter of national life and custodian of national reputation.

The extra dimensional possibilities of films are bound to overshadow the prospects of music, dance and drama from the point of view of the common man. At the same time, the industry has to depend on these kindred arts for its own sustenance and drive. In this context, the film will tend to become 'art of arts'. Will our captains of industry play up to their new role?

* *

THE four-day session of the Bombay Region Chartered Accountants' Conference, coinciding as it did with Gandhi Jayanti week, has a tremendous significance for the future of business organisations in the country. The clarion call of its president Mr. G. P. Kapadia to the auditors to be independent in outlook, to be fearless and frank and not merely think in terms of the lease of their audit should prove a code of conduct to the auditors' profession and a broad hint to the business community that Accountancy will refuse to play the role of a henchman to their vagaries and malpractices.

In the get-rich-quick mania during the war and after, business morality was a casuality, and the blackmarkets' Raj ensued. The new type of adventurers began to live, move and have their being in black money. To them, every man had its price, and in their hunt for quotas and licences they tipped the Chaprasi and lined the pockets of any head of any department they could. This Gulf Stream of black money has not merely tainted certain administrative departments but has also approached the house of our lawmakers. Lobbies for textiles, sugar, cement and jute are glibly spoken of in Parliament. Unless this Gangotri of corruption is plugged at its source there will be no room for business integrity and political honesty. Otherwise it will wash away even our hard-won freedom

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Speaking recently at the police officers' Conference, India's Home Minister Mr. Rajagopalachari said that in the matter of corruption the Government Official was not the tempter and the business man, the victim, but the roles were vice versa. He declared that both the parties should be adequately punished and that the business man offering bribes to an official should not be allowed to claim the immunity of an informant. It is astrange irony that Pandit Nehru's slogan that "black marketers should be hanged" should be translated in terms that "blackmarketers should be hugged" We have to revert to first things first. The Accountancy profession cannot escape blame for the parlous state of business morality. If the impression has gained ground that the "Auditor is a person who comes along periodically once a year, begins to check the entries in the books with vouchers produced and ticks them off in red, blue and green without the slightest regard to the ultimate proof or correctness of the entries", the profession has dearly earned it at the cost of its standing and reputation Either it has been a helpless abettor or interested colluder. Mr. Kapadia claimed that Accountancy was both a Science as well as Art; but what the country has seen of it, is the Art of camouflage in the Science of blackmarketing.

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Referring to the emblem of "Garuda" which the Institute has chosen, Mr. Kapadia said "the emblem we have selected is the bird of the Devas, which soars high above the clouds. Garuda has the most vigilant eye and the caption embodied in the emblem is "One who is awake among those who are asleep". Despite this soaring emblem, many of the accountants have become sleep-walkers giving a free field to business manipulators and window-dressers. Garuda is considered to be the king of birds at whose sight even the king of serpents will die of fright. But there is story that a serpent who was in the company of Shiva beckoned to a flying Garuda and asked him arrogantly "how do you do, Garuda?". This dare-devilry was indulged in, because Shiva was the protector of all and no one would dare molest anybody in his presence. Similarly the Garuda of the Accountancy profession has become a tame bird, while the serpents are having a merry time under the protection of Mammon. It should shake off its slumber and the vigilant eye of the Accountant will have to exercise close scrutiny on the smokescreen of made-up accounts and manipulated balance sheet. This alone will resurrect the profession and enthrone business morality in its due place. Amidst this gloomy picture there have been auditors of integrity who threw the Accounts in the face of the unscrupulous company bosses and walked out holding the profession's flag aloft. The example of these men should serve as a model to the members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants. It is not an exaggeration to say that the auditor should have a "THIRD EYE"

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The Tax-evasion Commission and the Tyagian era of confession and disclosures amount to a virtual vote of censure which the Accountancy profession must take up as a challenge. In his address to the Indian Merchants Chamber in Bombay, Mr. Mahavir Tyagi referred to a particular method of tax-evasion practised as a fine art by unscrupulous business men. It is the widespread practice of whittling down profits by means of bogus losses Accountants and Auditors of firms ignoring these shady methods cannot escape responsibility for these frauds, as they amount to defrauding the shareholders of their legitimate dues [illegible] Government of its revenues Every accountant and auditor should in future consider himself not as a mere ticking machine, but as a live-wire guardian of business integrity and commercial morality. While the

(Continued on Page 16)

FLAWLESS CENTURY BY LOWSON

Pitch Tampered With: Start Delayed: M.C.C. Score 220 For 3

AMRITSAR, Oct. 20 (PTI).

A FINE flawless century by Lowson and a grand three-figure partnership between him and Graveney did go a long way towards removing much of disgust among the eight thousand cricket enthusiasts created by the delay due to defective marking of wicket.

Actually there were no markings on the pitch an hour before the scheduled start of the match. Umpires Ganguli and Patel got things done at 11-35 a.m. but the wickets were not parallel and the commencement of the match was postponed till after lunch by which time fresh markings were made. Such chaotic conditions are unparalleled in the history of first class cricket in this country and umpires will be making a strong report to the Board of Control for Cricket in India.

The M.C.C. commencing their first knock at 1-30 p.m. lost Robertson who made a century in the previous match at Indore cheaply. But Lowson and Graveney settled down steadily on the gleaming concrete pitch at Gandhi grounds. They were together till 15 minutes before the stumps were drawn and thrashed Northern India bowling adding 180 in 130 minutes.

On the pitch bowlers could derive absolutely no help and could only hope for batsmen to commit indiscretion, but the ball kept low often shooting but batsmen who could play back or go right up to meet ball at half volley were in no danger. Lowson and Robertson excelled in backplay till just before tea scoring fast with neat placements or forcing shots off backfoot. Later they jumped out to execute glorious off and cover drives.

Graveney, after his rather hazardous start scored 79 runs which included eight fours. This 24-year old Gloucestershire batsman is said to have modelled his play on Walter Hammond and his driving is particularly graceful. Twenty-five-year old Yorkshire opener Frank Lowson who is expected to follow the footsteps of his illustrious country partner Len Hutton has been very consistent in this tour. He never gave semblance of a chance in remaining not out with 111.

Steady and very correct in his defence he showed this evening he can be aggressive as well when he was jumping out to drive the India spinners left and right.

FRANK LOWSON

SCOREBOARD

M.C.C. (1st innings)

Robertson c and b Nanda	18
Lowson batting	111
Graveney b Razdan ..	79
Carr l.b.w. Razdan ..	2
Watkins batting	0
Extras	10
TOTAL (for 3 wkts.) ..	220

Fall of wickets: 1-33; 2-213; 3-217.

Bowling analysis: Amarnath 18-5-39-0; Vohra 11-3-27-0; Bhatt 8-2-21-0; Nanda 22-2-78-1; Razdan 11-0-31-2, Saxena 3-0-14-0.

In The Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage:
3-50 p.m. Sataya Vijay vs National S. C. (Karnatak League Final replay). 5-10 p.m. Allahabad vs St. Francis Goans (Rovers Cup).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel:
3 p.m. Lalit S. C. 'B' vs Dinbandhu (Jorjian Cup). 4 p.m. Khatau vs Famous (Indian League). 5 p.m. Bombay Amateurs vs Asbestos Cement (Satiranjan Shield).

SQUASH

Cricket Club of India:
5 p.m. Finals of Western India Open Championships.

TABLE TENNIS

Dadar Parsi Colony Gymkhana:
4 p.m. Open North Tournament.

BADMINTON

Willingdon Sports Club:
6 p.m. Seers Cup Tournament.

VICTORY FOR PARSI GYM.

Seers Cup Badminton

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The deciding factor—the doubles match—played this evening to decide the winner of the Parsi Gymkhana—Catholic Gymkhana tie provided thrilling badminton, and some very fine badminton by Burjor Shroff and Dolly Kumana saw the Parsi Gymkhana through this match. Having won one singles last evening, the Parsi Gymkhana won the tie by two matches to one.

Burjor and Dolly won the first-game convincingly, but in the second, Cajetan Sequeira and Gregory Fernandes, fought back bravely to equalise. The decider, however was won by the Parsi Gymkhana pair for the loss of eleven points.

The result of today's match was:

Burjor Shroff and Dolly Kumana (Parsi Gym.) beat Cajetan Sequeira and Gregory Fernandes (Catholic Gym.) 15-8, 16-17, 15-11.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES: 6-0 p.m. P. J. Hindu Gymkhana vs. W.I.A.A.; 6-30 p.m. C.C.I. vs Dadar Parsi Colony Gymkhana.

LONDON, Oct. 20 (PTI-Reuter).

Gordon Richards will ride Dunstable in the Cambridgeshire Stakes. Dunstable was seven stone twelve pound: to carry, and Richards is expected to declare two or three pounds overweight.

Leslie Smith On The . . .

Unparalleled Incibent At Amritsar

AMRITSAR, Oct. 20 (PTI).

"I WILL not attempt to apportion blame for those fantastic happenings which prevented play before lunch at Amritsar", writes Leslie Smith, Reuter's Correspondent with the M.C.C.

"I will simply ask a series of questions in the hope that those who were responsible for the mistakes will recognise in themselves those who are to blame for the severe blow that cricket in Amritsar has suffered because of their inefficiency.

1. Who allowed an unknown person to enter the ground during the night and water one end of the pitch?

2. What were the guards, who were supposed to be looking after the pitch, doing at the time?

3. Why was no attempt made to mark out the pitch in good time to allow the match to start promptly?

4. Why having marked out the pitch was it done incorrectly?

5. Why, when the fact that the wickets were not parallel was pointed out, did it take about an hour and a quarter for fresh markings to be prepared?

6. Why were the public not informed of the reasons for the delay until the situation became nasty and several hundreds had marched out to the pitch to find out the reason for themselves?

(7) Who told the umpires the evening before the match started when they went to the ground to check things that they were not needed as everyone there was quite capable of organising cricket match.

"I will not go beyond that although there are several other questions I would like to be answered. The above will suffice to show the reader that a series of events took place at Amritsar which must be without a parallel in the history of first class cricket. Let us leave it at that fortunately for the public they saw enough in the three and a quarter hour that cricket was possible to make up for the hour and three quarters they lost. The M.C.C. batsmen were in great form but my sympathy went out to the Northern India bowlers on this heart-breaking pitch. They never stood a chance to top the ball seldom lifted it above the stump height and the spin was practically useless. The only chance the bowlers had was to beat the batsmen in the air with their flight. Against such accomplished batsmen as Lowson and Graveney, who played quickly to the pitch of the ball, this was almost impossible. Nanda left-arm slow bowler and Amarnath medium bowler were partially successful in checking the flow of runs for spells but they owed a lot to the keen fielding. Many hands must have been very sore at the end of play today.

M.C.C Will Tour Pakistan

LAHORE, Oct. 20 (PTI).

The M.C.C. touring team will fulfil their tour programme of Pakistan as scheduled a spokesman of the Pakistan Cricket Control Board said in Lahore on Friday.

He was commenting on a press report that the M.C.C. tour might be postponed in view of the official mourning for the late Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan.

The spokesman said that M.C.C. team would arrive in Lahore on November 8 from India after the First Test Match against India in New Delhi from November 2 to November 7. The tourists would then proceed to Sialkot the same evening to open their Pakistan tour with a three-day match against a Punjab Cricket Association team beginning there on November 10 cruryh;hNfi

Dadar Table Tennis

BOMBAY, Saturday.

This evening's programme in the Dadar Parsi Colony Gymkhana Open North Table Tennis Tournament was nothing to enthuse over, most of the matches were, if not walk-overs, one-sided encounters.

Down two games, P. Kumar staged a brilliant recovery to win the next three games off the reel and the match from M. Srinivas, whom he beat 19-21, 14-21, 21-16, 21-14, 21-17.

H. M. Khanchand and M. L. Lulla impressed in their matches today. They won the first two rounds without being exerted.

Miss Joy D'Souza gave another impressive display when easily beating Miss B. Anandkar 21-10, 21-11.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES: 4 p.m onwards First round of women's doubles; second round of Juniors Singles; First round of Mixed Doubles; Second round of Women's Singles; Third round of Men's Singles.

MAHARASHTR A QUALIFY FOR TOURNAMENT PROPER

I. N. Dockyard Trounced In Rovers Cup Replay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MAHARASHTRA qualified for the first round of the Rovers Cup tournament, where they are due to meet Tata Sports Club, by defeating Indian Naval Dockyard by three goals to nothing in their replay this evening at the Cooperage.

There was no doubt about the superiority of Maharashtra over their opponents in all the departments of the game and confined play to their rivals half for three-quarters except for the last fifteen minutes when they were assured of victory. They could easily have won by a much bigger margin for they had the opportunities galore of scoring but believed in the policy of walking the ball into net instead of attempting a shot whenever the need arose

The Dockyard made two changes from the team which represented them yesterday but the new players failed to improve the side. Inside-left Kenny Lefebour making his reappearance at the old venue after a long period, nursing an injured knee was afraid to take any chances and seldom made any attempt to go for the ball or tackle any rival. Their attack was completely disjointed, each player having to find for himself while the defenders had all their work cut out to stem the opposing forwards. Goalkeeper Puthran though saving his side from a crushing defeat treated the encounter in a very light-hearted manner, tossing the ball to a rival player instead of giving it to one of his own colleagues.

Maharashtra took an early lead through Mari who netted from close in after eluding John D'Souza beating Puthran with a well-placed shot. Midway through this half Rawal was tripped by Kunder when he attempted to go past the defence in the penalty box and referee R. Rodrigues on this occasion made no mistake and awarded a spot-kick which the same player converted to strengthen his sides position. Five minutes later Damoo added the third goal with a ground shot from a pass by Mari of a free-kick just outside penalty area the ball going into the net off Cadman's boot when he attempted to clear the ball on the goal-line.

After the interval Maharashtra continued to dominate the exchanges but took things easy being content with their three goal lead. Their forwards squandered easy scoring opportunities. The last quarter of play saw Dockyard do most of the attacking but the Maharashtra defence were equal to task before them with Shankar and Yesoo Dass nipping all their raids before they got danger. Their best chance of scoring occurred in the last minutes of play when D. Chowdary running all the way from the half line lifted the ball across the goalmouth and Aniknathan collected the ball but allowed it to drop down and Subhnam had only to tap it into goal but skied it over the crossbar.

The teams were as follows:—

MAHARASHTRA: Ariknathan; Yesoo Dass and Chinappah; Ganesh, Shankar and Subrayalih; Mari, Damoo, Angamuthu, B. Rawal and Balan.

I. N. DOCKYARD: D. Puthran; Cadman and Cardoza; Bob, Kunder and J. D'Souza; Francis, D. Chowdary, M. D'Costa, K. Lefebour and Subhnam.

REFEREE:—R. Rodrigues.

A DRAWN MATCH

Earlier in the evening in the second division of the Indian Football League I.C.L. 'B' drew with Reserve Bank four goals being shared.

Rainbow S.C. Remain Unbeaten

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Rainbow Sports Club maintained their unbeaten record in the Second Division of the Harwood Football League when in their last engagement they beat Bombay Gymkhana by two goals to nil at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening.

Rainbow Sports Club who bagged the trophy long before, spoiled the losers' chance of filling the runners-up berth which will be occupied by Khandoba-Vijaya as a result of the minute advantage they enjoy by way of goal average.

This is the third trophy the Rainbow have claimed this season and they are all set for a fourth for they are in the final of the Satiranjan Shield.

Rainbow S. C. playing as champions dictated terms for the major part but they failed to draw home the advantage during the opening half.

After the teams crossing over on level terms Rainbow S. C. registered both their goals in the second half through Baliram Indulker and Michael Anthony.

Rev. Fr. Fell presided over and Mrs. Linaker gave away the prizes.

THIRD DIVISION

Earlier, scoring through B. Silveira (2) and B. Parab Rainbow "B" collected full points at the expense of Bholwada F. C. who failed to reply in the Third Division, League, while Young Labour beat Famous S.C. by two goals to nil in the same competition. Young Labour scored a goal in each half through Y. Ansari and Jalil Ahmed.

JASU PATEL EXCELS

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 19.

Gujerat's ace off-spinner Jasu Patel covered himself with glory on last Sunday here, when in a memorable Cup match, he gave an all-round performance of no mean merit.

Baronet Cricket Club, which is well known for importing leading players for this particular tournament, had this year the services of Polly Umrigar, Nyalchand, Narottam, Dattu Gaekwad, and Harpal. Their toughest rivals in the League were The Entertainers—a club founded by young and promising players like Jasu Patel, Cambatta, Shodhan Brothers, G. G. Desai and K. Divatia.

Baronet Club, in this one-day match, declared at 203 for 3, Umrigar's contribution being a plucky unbeaten 103, and Dattu Gaekwad hit up 60. Jasu Patel captured three wickets.

The Entertainers were set a hard task of scoring 204 runs in a short time and that too against the bowling of Umrigar, Nyalchand, Narottam and Harpal. Gunvant Desai, a pupil of Vinoo Mankad, and K. V. Divatia gave them a good start, and then Jasu Patel did the rest. When Nyalchand started to send the last over of the day, The Entertainers still required 11 runs to win. Jasu Patel, in a hectic mood, scored 14 runs in this over. to bring his side a sensational victory.

The principal scores were:—

Baronet C.C. 203 for 3 decl. (P R. Umrigar not out 103, D. K Gaekwad 60, Jasu Patel 3/67) Entertainers 206 for 5 Jasu Patel not out 72, Kshemu Divatia 67, Gunvant Desai 56).

INTER-ASSOCIATION TENNIS TOURNEY

MADRAS, Oct. 20 (PTI): P. S Seshadri will lead Madras State in the Inter-Association Tennis Tournament to be held at Bangalore from November 12 to 18.

Other members of the team are: S. Vishnumohan, R. Krishnaswami and A. J. Udayakumar.

STYLISH CENTURY BY FRANK WORRELL

Benefit Match For Aussies' Scorer Ferguson

SYDNEY, Oct. 20 (PTI-Reuter).

A BRILLIANT century by Frank Worrell helped the West Indies touring team to beat a Combined Side, including a number of former Australian Test players, by 131 runs here today.

In the one-day testimonial match for the benefit of William Ferguson, the well-known scorer, the West Indies declared at 251 for five wickets, made in 147 minutes, and then dismissed their opponents for 120.

Worrell gave a sparkling display, scoring with strokes all round the wicket in his usual fluent style. He made 130 not out in just over one and three-quarter hours and was given a tremendous ovation from a crowd of ten thousand.

Bill O'Reilly, former medium paced fast bowler, showed glimpses of his old genius. He tied down both Worrell and Weekes in his first three overs, which cost twelve runs, but he soon tired.

Top scorer for the Combined Side was Roy Marshall, the West Indies player, who carried his bat for 56.

The Combined Side was captained by H. S. Love, wicket-keeper in the Brisbane Test during Jardine's famous tour. He was dismissed for seven, being caught by Ramadhin off Goddard.

The West Indies manager, Cyril Merry, a former test player, knocked up a useful 32.

Sonny Ramadhin, the West Indies spin bowler who did so well in England in 1950, came out with the best bowling figures of five for twenty-eight.

The match yielded 560 for "Fergie."

Frank Worrell

Indian Sportsmen In Britain

In addition to a number of players from the sub-continent who have appeared in county, university, league and club cricket in England (among them are the captains of the Indian and Pakistan representative sides Vijay Hazare and A. H. Kardar), several other visitors from India and Pakistan have during the past year made appearances in England in other spheres of sport.

Qayyam Khan, for instance, the Pakistani Olympic hockey player who stayed in England after the last Olympic Games, gained his hockey "Blue" at Cambridge last year. Champion hurdler Mazhar-ul Haq, who also stayed behind after representing Pakistan at the last Olympics turns out for Herne Hill Harriers, the London athletic club.

Then there are the two Indian Olympic boxers Johnny Nuttall and Mac Joachim, who have also been in the U.K. since the Olympic Games, and have had a number of important bouts. The latest 'recruit' to the sporting scene in Britain from the sub-continent is Sankar Prasad Ghosh, well-known Calcutta footballer, who is now turning out for Finchley, a prominent London amateur side.

Ghose, a former captain of the Presidency College team and a member of the Aryans Club in India, is in Britain undergoing training in advertising and publicity with a leading London agency. He usually plays football barefooted, but can adapt himself to boots whenever the state of the turf requires as he played enough booted football during his youth. The Finchley Club manager has this to say of Ghose: "He is a great ball juggler and gives a deceptive body turn before making in the opposite direction. I am sure he will be in the limelight soon".

WALES HOLD BRITAIN TO A DRAW

CARDIFF, Oct 20 (PTI-Reuter).

Wales held England to a one-one draw in their soccer international here today, both goals being scored in the first eleven minutes of the play.

Lindwall Strikes Top Speed & Form

BRISBANE, Oct 20 (PTI-Reuter): Ray Lindwall, Australia's test fast bowler took seven wickets for forty-five runs against Queensland who were dismissed today by New Wales for missed today by New South Wales for 316 in their Sheffield Shield match.

New South Wales scored seventy-five for one wicket in their first innings before a rainstorm soaked the ground and stopped play for the day.

In a prelunch spell, Lindwall bowling near his top speed managed to extract some life out of the dead pitch and captured four Queensland wickets for thirteen runs in eight overs.

Sid Banes, who is attempting a "comeback", twisted an ankle after scoring twenty-one and was forced to retire. His opening partner New South Wales captain Arthur Morris showed excellent form with an attractive unfished forty, but Keith Miller, the all rounder was dismissed by Colin McCool for three.

Tennis Coaching Scheme

MADRAS PROTESTS

MADRAS, Oct. 20 (PTI).—The Madras Provincial Lawn Tennis Association has protested to the All-India Lawn Tennis Association against the non-inclusion of Madras as one of the venues for the tennis coaching scheme to be inaugurated in November next.

Madras controls 26 districts in the State from Vizagapatam in the north to Tinnevelly in the South. The All-India Hardcourt Championships are conducted here in alternate years. In addition two of the major tournaments are also conducted every year, it is stated.

The centres chosen under the scheme are Trivandrum, Calcutta, Bombay and Dehra Dun.

The German professional Huslien will be the coach assisted by Noor Mohammed.

The executive committee which met here yesterday to lodge the protest hoped that in the interests of the game in South India the All-India Lawn Tennis Association will reconsider the venue question.

GARDNER—WILLIAMS BOUT POSTPONED

LONDON, Oct. 20 (PTI-Reuter): British boxing board of Control announced today that they have granted a provisional postponement of the British heavyweight championship fight between Jack Gardner, the holder and Johnny Williams, originally arranged for December 4. The new date limit is February 29.

Certificates were submitted by three doctors stating that Gardner would not be fit to box until three months after his eye operation last week.

Gayowen—New Favourite

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES

LONDON, Oct. 20 (PTI-Reuter).—Gayowen became the new favourite for the Cambridgeshire last night when at the Victoria Club Callover he tumbled more than six points to finish up a 19 to 2 favourite. Backed last night to win 15,000 sterling, Gayowen had been offered at 100 to six at the last callover.

Otherwise the call over was quiet as many bookmakers had not arrived back in time from the last day of the New Market meeting.

Tudor Castle and Majalis were in good demand while the best backed of the outsiders were Dunstable, Polarjest and Denizen. Closing prices were 19 to 2 Gayowen, 100 to 7 Tudor Castle, 100 to 6 Fastnet Rock and Majalis, 18 to one Selamat, 25 to one Hills of Devon, Amammestes, Dunstable and Denizen 28 to one Numitor and Roman way, 33 to one Damremont Sun Compass and Camp five, forty to one Sunny Bras, Neysey Hampton, Master Rocky, Antrycide Royal, Moccasin Polarjest and Barnes Park, 50 to one Fair Edelweiss, 66 to one La Princesse.

Basha Felika Wins Caulfield Cup

MELBOURNE, Oct. 20 (PTI-Reuter): The favourite, Mr. C. E. Barnes' Basha Felika, ridden by Neville Sellwood, won the 10,000 Caulfield Cup, over one and half miles, here today.

Basha Felika, by the Buzzard out of Perfection, beat Mr. J. McDougall's Blue Vest by half a neck, with Mr. J. G. Alexander's Dovey Jones a head away, third. There were twenty-three runners.

Basha Fellika, who started at four to one, is now expected to have an excellent chance to pull off the "double" by winning the Melbourne Cup on November 7, for which he is also favourite.

Sellwood won the Caulfield Cup last year on Grey Boots.

A crowd of eighty thousand saw one of the runners, Welkin Sun, fall after five furlongs. An outsider, Robert Bruce, took a long lead early in the race, but Basha Felika went to the front two furlongs from home and was never headed.

Basha Felika, carrying seven stone, thirteen pounds, covered the distance in two minutes thirty seconds. Blue Vest (seven stone, five pounds), ridden by N. McGrowdie, started at twenty-five to one, and Davey Jones (eight stone, thirteen pounds) ridden by L. Lott, was a twenty to one chance.

South Africans Maintain Record

CARDIFF, Oct. 20 (PTI-Reuter): A try five minutes from time enabled the South African Rugby Union team to maintain their unbeaten record by defeating Cardiff by eleven points (one goal, two tries) to nine points (two penalties, one try) at Cardiff Arms Park today.

A capacity crowd of fifty-three thousand watched the match. Cardiff led six five at half time.

The tourists were in arrears for most of the game and not until late did Ochse register the try that gave them victory.

The Springboks did not shine in their severest test so far. Their defence appeared far from certain under pressure and they were far too often penalised especially for scrummaging ingringements.

Japan As Soft Currency Area

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20 (PTI):—The Government of India have decided that Japan, which has been treated as a Hard Currency country for purposes of import export, should with immediate effect be regarded as a Soft Currency country.

A Ministry of Commerce and Industry press note announcing this says that licences which are valid for the import of goods from Soft Currency countries will, as a consequence, be valid for import from Japan.

Parry Sails For New Zealand

CALCUTTA, Oct 20: Admiral Sir Edward Parry, former C-in-C. of the India Navy sailed for New Zealand tonight by S. S. 'Wairimu' after a five-day stay in Calcutta. The Admiral was accompanied by Lady Parry.

Ceiling Prices For New Cotton Crop

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India has, by a notification published in the Gazette of India today specified the maximum and minimum prices at which different descriptions of Indian cotton of the year 1951-52 season may be sold or purchased. The above prices will take effect as soon as the Textile Commissioner permits contacts to be entered into in relation to Indian cotton of the 1951-52 season. The following are some of the features of the said notification.

2. "On" allowance for class other than basic class is upto extra superfine choice having been omitted. "On" allowance for staple above the basic staple is upto 2|32" only in respect of cottons other than Vijay, Surat, LSS, Punjat, American 289F, Cambodia and Karunganni. Of the above cottons, "On" allowance for staple upto 3|32" has been provided for LSS while such allowance upto 4|32" has been indicated for the rest.

3. CO4|B.40 formerly known as Rajapalayam, Buri 0394, Punjab American 216F, Punjab American 320F, Laxmi and M.A5 have been excluded from price control in the said notification provides that, in addition to the restriction regarding the areas in which these cottons are grown and the requirement regarding the maximum staple length, they satisfy the following conditions:—

(i) The cotton has been grown in an area, which is a "protected Area" under the Cotton Transport Act 1923 or any corresponding Act.

(ii) The seeds required for sowing such cottons in the relevant areas should have been duly approved and supplied by the Department of Agriculture of the State concerned.

(iii) The crop of such cottons should have been rogued and off types removed: and

(iv) the ginning and pressing of the crop of such cottons should have been done under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture of the State concerned and a certificate of purity issued by the said Department for the pressed bales.

4. In the case of the following cottons, if they satisfy the conditions specified above, and if they have been grown in areas reserved by the Agricultural Department of the State concerned for the purpose of procuring pure seed, the basic maximum prices specified in the notification shall be deemed to be increased by the amounts shown below:—

(i) H. 420 Rs. 80 per candy over the price of Jarilla in the price schedule.

(ii) Jayadhar Rs. 50 per candy over the price schedule.

(iii) Karunganni K 2 K, 5 Rs. 50 per candy over the price of Karungami in the price schedule.

(iv) Gaorani 6 & 12 Rs. 50 per candy over the price of Gaorani 6 & 12 in price schedule.

Lie In Paris

PARIS, Oct. 20, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Trygve Lie United Nations Secretary-General, arrive here today from New York for the Security Council an Assembly sessions here.

On Wednesday the French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, will hand him the keys of the Palais de Chaillot, symbolising United Nations territorial jurisdiction over the building where the sixth General Assembly session will open on November 6.

Life Sentence For Pickpockets' Boss

THANA, Oct. 20 (H.S.): Found guilty of culpable homicide amounting to murder, Abdul Aziz alias Panchhi, a notorious leader of a gang of pickpockets was convicted and sentenced to transportation of life by the Sessions Judge of Thana, Mr. Vaze.

Abdul Aziz was charged with murdering a Railway policeman of Thana, who was reported to have been successful in arresting several pickpockets of the former's gang. Aziz had denied the charge, but the jury unanimously declared him guilty.

EXAMINEES' PLIGHT

S. S .C. Question Papers Don't Reach In Time

KARWAR, Oct. 20, (H.S.): The candidates who appeared for the S. S. C. examination at the Kumta centre which has been freshly introduced by the S.S.C. Examination Board, could not be examined in the first two papers on October 15 as the question papers could not reach in time. The candidates are at a loss to understand whether they would be re-examined in the above two papers and would have to undergo double expenses.

KRIPALANI IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Oct. 20 (PTI): Acharya J. B. Kripalani, leader of the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party stated here today that Prime Minister Nehru was 'flogging a dead horse' when he brought the question of foreign policy and secularism before the Congress session.

Mr. Kripalani said his presence at the opening session of the Congress had no political significance but was only courtesy visit.

Mr. Kripalani will discuss with Mr. T. Prakasam and other leaders their programme for the election. He was scheduled to leave tomorrow afternoon for Bangalore. After a four-day tour of Mysore State he will leave for Bombay to attend the convention of the Party to be held there on October 26.

Importance Of Social Work

Mr. Nathalal D Parikh, Chairman, Standing Committee, Bombay, addressed the members of the Back Bay Club on Saturday.

Mr. G. Rajaram, the President of the Club, spoke about "Social Work in India", and said that the Club was being sponsored not only by the people of India, but also by foreigners and well wishers throughout the world and that it was intended to spread its wings through all the important cities.

Mr. Parikh appreciated the activities of the Club and spoke on the importance of eliminating feelings of class hatred, prejudice and greed from the minds of citizens and enlisting their co-operation with the Government for social ends.

Calcutta Mail Held Up

MADRAS, Oct. 20 (PTI): The Calcutta Mail which is due to arrive in Madras tomorrow is running indefinitely late due to a goods train derailment on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

The Public Relations Officer, Southern Railways, told the Press Trust of India it was not possible to say at this stage when it will arrive in Madras.

According to information available here the derailment of one goods wagon occurred about ten miles from Waltair near Simhachalam this morning. The track was cleared in about one-and-half hours time and the Calcutta Mail which left Howrah last night passed through at about 12 noon, one hour behind schedule.

Congressmen Resign In Protest

TALEGAON, Oct. 20 (H.S.): Eight members of the Taluka Congress Committee, including Mr. Tadle, the President, have tendered their resignations as a protest against the selection of Congress candidates announced by the Maharashtra P.C.C., it is understood.

The Famous Astrologer

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope as per writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI. Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

Morarka Case Bombshell

DEFENCE CHALLENGES LEGALITY OF ENTIRE PROCEEDINGS

Defects In Framing Of Charges

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A veritable bombshell was dropped in the Morarka case today when Mr. B. J. M. Mackenna, K.C., Defence Counsel for Ramkumar Morarka, accused two, challenged the legality of the proceedings, which have extended over a period of a year and a half, before Presidency Magistrate R.S. Parikh, on grounds of "grave defects" in the framing of the charges against all the accused.

He said that the charges (against the Sholapur Mills) as they stood specified an illegal transfer of 452 thousand-rupee notes, as if it were one transaction. Similarly, the charge (against the accused, two, three, four and five) of aiding and abetting of the first offence specified one transfer only.

In truth, the 452 notes comprised of three separate transfers, the first one of Rs. 3,50,000, the second of Rs. 60,000 and the last one of Rs. 42,000. They comprised three separate offences under the relevant Sections of the Demonetisation Ordinance, he said.

Counsel continued that it was open to the prosecution to ask the Court to substitute three separate charges in the place of one, but "this alternative is fraught with serious difficulties." He said that if the charges were recast, it would comprise of offences "which under the law could not be tried together." It would require a separate trial as by altering the present charges to three separate transfers, each accused would have to face nearly 12 separate charges. But the relevant Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code laid down that unless the prosecution satisfied the Court that the case under question came within the purview of "exceptional cases" (the conditions being that not

(Continued on page 14)

Madras Mill Closed

SEQUEL TO SIT-DOWN STRIKE

MADRAS, Oct. 20 (PTI): The sit-down strike in the spinning section of one of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills which began yesterday led to the closing of the mill today rendering about 5,000 workers idle.

The men in the Spinning Department who came on the morning shift continued to abstain from work. As the Spinning Department failed to function, the work in other department suffered and the management was forced to close the mill.

An assistant Labour Officer of the mill, said to have been assaulted by workers, has been admitted in the hospital.

A notice put up by the management stated that th estrike was illegal as no noice of the strike had been given.

On behalf of the workers it is stated that the strike was a sequal to the management refusing to grant them leave facilities.

CALCUTTA NATIONAL BANK'S AFFAIRS

Charge-Sheet Against Management

NEW DELHI, Oct. 19 (UPI).

THE Government of India have published in a gazette extraordinary portions from the Reserve Bank's inspection report on the Calcutta National Bank Ltd., which has been submitted to it by the former, under sub-section (iv) of section 35 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949.

The Calcutta National Bank, it may be recalled, was prohibited by an order issued by the Reserve Bank from receiving fresh deposits with effect from the 14th of May, 1951. One of the reasons for this was the persistent defaults by the bank in the maintenance of statutory deposits.

The inspection report which has now been submitted makes an analysis of the affairs of the Calcutta National Bank since its very inception. The defects observed in the working of the bank in the inspection report are summarised below:—

(I) MANAGEMENT

The investments and advance operations were usually put through by the Chairman and were subsequently placed before the board or its investment and advance committee for confirmation.

In three cases involving a total sum of Rs. 17.52 lakhs, the approval of the board or its committee was not obtained.

(II) BRANCHES

As many as 27 of the bank's 30 branches in India worked at a loss in 1949. Numerous irregularities appeared to be prevailing at most of the offices.

(III) BOOKS OF ACCOUNTS

The current and savings bank account balances at most of the branches did not agree with the relative balances as per their general ledgers, and in several instances, such discrepancies had been continuing over a number of years. So also the drafts payable and pay order accounts had not been balanced.

(IV) PAID UP CAPITAL

Large subscriptions to the bank's capital were made possible by finance provided by the bank.

(V) RESERVE FUND

The total of appropriations from the net profits of the bank to the reserve fund was meagre.

(VI) DEPOSITS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS

The various contigency accounts showed that large amounts on bad-debts, depreciation and lossess on investments in shares and debentures of companies in which its management is/was interested etc., had been written off mainly out of amounts transferred thereto by appreciating the book value of its investments in premises and other immovable properties.

(VII) PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

A dividend at 6 1/2 per cent amounting to Rs. 3.13 lakhs payable from the dividend fund was declared for the year 1950 as against a net profit of Rs. 1.44 lakhs for the year.

(VIII) CASH AND BANK BALANCES

The bank's defaults in the maintenance of its statutory balances

(Continued on page 14)

KEY WITNESS ARRESTED

Missing Boy In Liaquat Murder Case

LAHORE, Oct. 20, (PTI) :The Rawalpindi police last night took into custody the ten-year-old boy reported to have been holding the key to a fuller story behind the assassination of Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan according to a telephonic message received here early this morning.

The boy, Dilawar Khan, was found in a Mohalla in Rawalpindi. He had been missing since October 16.

According to the message the boy is "unusualy smart" and is expected to make starting revelations" in connection with the assassination.

PAK PAID HIM HANDSOMELY

PESHAWAR, Oct. 20 (UPI):—The assassin of the late Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and his family of fourteen persons were living as political refugees in Pakistan at the time of the murder, authorized sources said here today. They were receiving generous maintenance allowances from the Pakistan Government as political refugees.

Informed circles here stated that the Pakistan authorities paid Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 each month for this family and a further Rs. 2,000 for a bungalow hired for them in Abbottabad.

Thus the Pakistan Government paid more than Rs. 2,00,000 in five years for the upkeep of the family. The eldest brother of the assassin, named Mazarak was the chief of Jedrah Tribe in Afghanistan until 1946, when he was expelled after a quarrel with the reigning family.

"Change Of Heart"

LAHORE, Oct. 20, (PTI): Indian leaders comments on Liaquat Ali Khan's death were referred to by Chief Minister Mian Mumtaz Daultana, while addressing a condolence meeting here on Friday.

He said: "We are glad to note that the Indian leaders have adopted a correct attitude towards Pakistan in her hour of bereavement. May it be the result of a change of heart."

U.S. Envoy To Vatican

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (UPA): President Truman in a historic break with the past today nominated a full-fledged ambassador to the Vatican.

He designated General Mark Clark—leader of the Allied forces that liberated Rome and the Vatican in World War II—to be the first American to carry the title.

Stop Press

IN CAIRO

CAIRO, Oct. 20 (UPA): A state of emergency was proclaimed throughout the city on Saturday morning (40-00 GMT), as a precaution against further outbreak of anti-British riots.

MUNSHI SPEAKS OUT

Mr. K. M. Munshi inugurating the Bharatiya Vidya Bhuwan's Book University on Saturday.

MUNSHI WARNS FOREIGNERS

India Won't Tolerate Any Defamation By Snobs

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE people of India "in the bustle of a newly-found freedom" must not forget that "India cannot have a powerful present or a glorious future if it loses the inspiration of its great past", observed Mr. K. M. Munshi, India's Food Minister inaugurating the Book University at the Bharatiya Vidhya Bhavan, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering this evening.

Mr. Munshi, who had recently declared his intention to retire from politics and dedicate himself to cultural activities, urged the people of the country to emphasise the fundamental values of the ancient culture of India "for inspiring our outlook on modern life."

"The fabric of our life will fall to pieces, if in search of foreign approbation on breathless change we undermine the faith, devotion, and moral urge which weave the life of our masses round our shrines and traditions," he said.

One of the objects of publication, which will be undertaken by the Book University, Mr. Munshi said, was, "to teach foreigners what India was and is."

FOREIGNERS WARNED

He warned foreign visitors to India who carried on disparaging propaganda against Indian religion and culture when they returned to their own country, and said that nothing would forfeit the goodwill and friendliness of India more than such vulgar exhibition.

Making a particular reference to such practices on the part of American visitors to this country, Mr. Munshi said that he was a friend of America and had every reason to be grateful to her government and her people.

He also looked forward to a close bond between the U.S.A. and India for the ultimate good of the world, but on no condition could he "suffer in silence the moral arrogance and the cultural snobbery of some American visitors to India."

The same attitude was displayed by some Americans when the Food Loan was discussed in that country's press and legislature, he added.

Mr. Munshi cautioned America that if she wished to realise her hope of leading the world of free nations, the American tourists and global trotters should learn to think of other nations "not as barbarians waiting for the privilege of being carved out in the image of the Americans, hungering for sexy Hollywood culture from cinema halls, but as people with their own characteristic way of life and entitled to the same respect as they (Americans) expect from others."

INDIA WON'T SUBMIT

"Friendship between people, comes from mutual respect and toleration and not from snobbery.

(Continued on page 14)

Indian Steamer Runs Aground

LONDON, Oct. 20, (PTI-Reuter): Lloyd's Shipping Intelligence reported today that the Indian steamer 'Jalausha' 5,102 ran aground in the Rangoon river yesterday.

Four tugs were trying to pull her off.

The steamer was carrying 7,050 tons of coal from Calcutta. She began discharging it into lighters today.

NARENDRA'S ASHES ARRIVE

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20 (PTI): The ashes of the late Air Commodore Narendra, Flying Officer S. K. Ghosh and Sergeant B. S. Gill, who were killed in an IAF plane crash in Turkey are being brought to India from Turkey by an Indian Air Force aircraft, it is learnt.

The immersion ceremony of the ashes of the late Air Commodore Narendra, is expected to take place at Allahabad, on October 24.

ATOMIC WEAPONS TEST TODAY

LAS VAGAS (Nevada), Oct. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Operation "Desert Roc" the first exercise to test atom weapons in support of ground troops was today postponed until Sunday morning.

The Atomic Energy Commission's announcement of the circuit fault was first official confirmation that the atomic weapon was being detonated from a tower.

It has been estimated that the tower is 75 feet high.

Baroda Hard Hit

BARODA, Oct. 20 (PTI): Scarcity conditions prevailed throughout Baroda district but Chota-Udaipur and Karjan talukas and parts of Naswadi were the worst affected parts, said Mr. Lalit R. Dalal, Collector of Baroda, addressing a press conference today, on his return from a fortnight's study tour of Baroda district.

NO WAR ON KASHMIR ISSUE

NEW YORK, October 20 (PTI-Reuter): General Jacob L. Devers, returning to America after four months as military adviser to the United Nations Commission in Kashmir, today called for patience in the Kashmir controversy.

The General said: "I am sure it (the Kashmir problem) will work out all right. Neither side wants war. They know it would be disastrous to both."

Britain Must First Quit Egypt

CAIRO MINISTER ON TERMS FOR MEDIATION

Infantry Brigade To Be Flown To Middle East

CAIRO, October 20 (PTI-Reuter).

EGYPTIAN Foreign Minister Salah-el-Din Pasha announced today that Egypt will have "nothing more to do" with the British until they quit the country, but he indicated that Egyptians are ready at least to listen to the voice of outside mediators.

EGYPT is "determined to follow the course of action she has set herself. Nothing will make us deviate", he told a press conference here.

Questioned about reports of Italian and American offers to mediate in the Anglo-Egyptian dispute, he said: "Egypt is determined to have nothing more to do with the British until they leave this country. We shall not take the intiative in this respect.

"We are, however, prepared to hear what the other have to say"

The Egyptian question, the Minister said, concerned all the Arab countries which constituted the backbone of the Middle East. "We are not alone", he declared.

IN CAIRO

In Cairo today police with drawn batons charged and broke up a large group of medical students demanding arms to "fight the oppressors". The students carried pictures of schoolmates alleged to have been killed during the recent canal zone disorders.

In another district secondary schoolboys staged a minor demonstration which police promptly dispersed.

No serious incidents were reported and otherwise Cairo, Alexandria and the Suez Canal Zone were reported quiet except for one incident.

ONE INCIDENT

At 08-20 hours at British Naafi (Canteen) truck loaded with stores was fired on along the Kassassin-tel el Kebir road, 20 miles from Ismailia. The Egyptian driver was wounded in the thigh and was rushed to hospital.

The matter was being investigated by both British and Egyptian authorities, he added.

MORE BRITISH TROOPS

More British troops meanwhile were arriving in the Canal Zone to reinforce those who reached there earlier in the week.

From Cyprus units of the British Second Infantry Brigade had begun moving by sea and air, a Nocosia communique said.

The move was described as a "temporary measure".

Earlier reports said more than a thousand men of the First Battalion of Cheshire Regiment and rear parties of the Sixteenth Independent Parachute Brigade left by air for the zone.

(The bulk of the parachutists arrived in the area three days ago.)

RETURNED TO EGYPTIANS

The British Army relinquished control of Ismailia and Port Said to the Egyptian civil police today.

An Army spokesman explained that the two towns were being handed over now that the British were satisfied normal

(Continued on page 14)

Prime Minister To Pay

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20 (UPI): A Defence Ministry Press Note issued here today said that the Prime Minister would pay for the use of IAF aircraft which he might make as the Congress President and not for official business.

The press note added that the "Prime Minister is never off duty" and "it is advisable that even for journeys by air for other than official purposes, he should as far as possible travel by IAF aircraft."

TITO'S ENVOY TO INDIA

BELGRADE, Oct. 20, (PTI-Reuter): The Yugoslav Government has designated Mr. Jose Vilfan aged 43, Assistant Yugoslav Foreign Minister, to be the new Ambassador to the Republic of India, according to informed quarters here today.

The Indian Government's agreement is awaited.

BRITISH TROOPS FIRED UPON

FAYID, CANAL ZONE, Oct. 20 (PTI-Reuter): British troops of the first Lincolns were fired on in Port Said today. There were no casualties and the Lincoln patrol did not return the fire.

Indian With Chinese Force In Tibet

KHATMANDU, Oct. 20 (UPI).

THERE was an Indian among the Chinese forces who had recently arrived in Tibet on the Nepal border, it is reported.

A batch of Nepalese pilgrims who had arrived at Banglung in Nepal from Mansarowar stated that they had met the Chinese forces camping in large numbers near Mansarowar.

The pilgrims also found many Chinese troops landing from aeroplanes with their rations, ponnies, jeep car and various equipment. They further said that they were very cordially received by the Chinese soldiers who were making purchases of goats and other food stuffs from the local people, paying high prices.

The Nepalese pilgrims were taken to a man who looked like an officer and who spoke Hindi quite fluently. This officer told the pilgrims that he had been born and brought up in Calcutta, where he still had a house and shop. The pilgrims were also told that the Chinese forces had arrived there according to the recent Sino-Tibetan treaty and that they did not want war with any country, but would return back to China after some time leaving behind a small number of guards.

BOMBAY, Oct. 20 (H.S.): Mr. Prabhakar Padhye, Editor of 'Navashakti', a leading Marathi daily of Bombay, left Bombay for Rome 'en route' to Zagreb by T. W. A. today, to attend the Peace Conference in Yugoslavia to be held on October 23 as a representative of the Socialist Party of India.

PARADISE OF CENTENARIANS

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (UPA): Izvestia today reported registration of 320 centenarians in the Altai mountain area near Barnaoul, southcentral Siberia.

The oldest is collective farmer Yegor Kuzentsov, 144, still working. Many others are over 120.

Burma M.P. Shot

ASSAILANTS ESCAPE

RANGOON, Oct. 20 (PTI): Unknown gunmen last night shot and seriously wounded Bo Sein, recently elected independent member of Burma's new Parliament

Two rounds hit him in the right chest and side while he was sitting at his country residence in Aktab Port on the west coast of Burma, reports here said today.

Two men crept in, one held him fast in his chair while the other fired the shots.

The assailants escaped.

Bo Sein was too ill to be flown to Rangoon for treatment. In the recent elections, under the country's 1948 constitution, he defeated an Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League candidate and was expected to set in the new Parliament, due to meet in early January next year.

Passports Refused

RANGOON, Oct. 20 (PTI-Reuter): The Burma Government has refused passports to two delegates of the Communist-led Burma Trade Union Congress to go to East Berlin to attend the annual meeting of the Central Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU).

The Congress will shortly call a meeting of all workers' unions here to review the government's decision.

The Rajasthan Government has allotted 50,000 maunds of foodgrains for distribution in the scarcity areas of Jaipur division.

Harigan League Chief's Reply To Ambedkar

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20 (UPI).

THE suggestions of Dr. Ambedkar, former Law Minister, Government of India and President of the All-India Scheduled Caste Federation, that Kashmir should be partitioned on the basis of religious population was condemned by Bhagat Amin Chand, President of the All-India Harijan league.

Speaking at a convention of the league workers, held here yesterday, Bhagat Amin Chand characterised such suggestions as "injections of poison into country's politics." The people, he added, had already experienced of partition of the country which resulted "in most dreadful orgies."

Pledging loyalty of the Harijan community to the Governments of India and Kashmir, the Harijan leader said that they would stake their lives to protect to the last inch of the soil of the country. As a true follower of Mahatma Gandhi, he affirmed, they would resist the present "sinister" move of Dr. Ambedkar as they did under the leadership of Gandhiji when he (Ambedkar) demanded "acchutishan" in British period

INDIA'S NEW NAVAL CHIEF

The Minister of Defence, Sardar Baldev Singh gave a banquet in New Delhi in honour of Admiral and Lady Parry prior to their departure from India.
Photo shows: Sardar Baldev Singh, ViceAdmiral C. T. M. Pizey, the new C-in-C, I.N., Mrs. Pizey.

Nehru's Whirlwind Tour Of Provinces

TWO-MONTH PLAN FOR CONGRESS PROPAGANDA

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20 (UPI).

THE Congress President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will undertake a two-month whirlwind tour of the country in connection with the election, according to the General Secretary of A I C C.

The tour programme will be finalised after the P.C.C. Presidents have intimated to the A.I.C.C. Secretaries for how many days they would require him to tour their home Provinces. The P.C.C. Presidents, who are here, will meet the Secretaries of the A.I.C.C. before they leave Delhi. The tour will be undertaken from mid-November to mid-January, 1952.

Thatte To Oppose Nehru

LUCKNOW, Oct. 20: Mr. L. Thatte, leader of the Anti-Pakistan Front is likely to contest election to the House of People against the Prime Minister Mr. Nehru from Allahabad district, according to U. P. Hindu Mahasabha sources.

Mr. T. S. Misra is expected to contest election to the U. P. Assembly against Chief Minister Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant from Bareilly city constituency.

Extra Pages For General Elections

The Government of India have decided to permit all newspapers to publish 12 extra pages per week from now on in connection with the forthcoming general elections. This concession will remain in force till the end of January.

WALKOVER FOR TWO CONGRESSMEN

NAHAN (Himachal Pradesh), Oct. 20 (PTI): Two Congress candidates contesting elections to the Himachal Pradesh State Assembly from reserved seats from Pashat and Rainka constituencies were declared elected unopposed by the returning officer, Mr. Baldev Ram at Nahan.

The nomination papers of candidates of the Bharatia Jan Sangh from all the four constituencies in Sirmoor district were rejected for incomplete entries.

Lists Not Yet Received

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20

The lists of Congress candidates for elections as recommended by the Pradesh Congress Committees have not been received by the A.I.C.C. so far from PEPSU, Punjab Uttar Pradesh, Mahakosal, Vindhaya Pradesh and Bihar, while other Pradesh Committees have already forwarded their recommendations.

DEMAND FOR PRESIDENT'S RULE

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20 (UPI): A resolution adopted by the Subjects Committee of the All-India Jan Sangh convention today demanded that two months before the general elections, Parliament should be dissolved, the Ministry should resign and the President's Rule promulgated all over the country. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee presided.

The resolution will be placed before the All-India Jan Sangh convention tomorrow.

Three Killed In Plane Mishap

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Three of the crew of four of a Danish military trainer plane were killed today when the plane hit the mast of a ship in Copenhagen harbour.

The fourth man was badly injured.

MORARKA CASE BOMBSHELL

(Continued from page 12)

more than three offences could be tried simultaneously and that the offences should be identical) provided for under the relevant Sections, separate offences must be tried separately. He cited a ruling of Chief Justice Mr. Chagla of the Bombay High Court to support his contention.

The reasons "fatal to the prosecution case" were that there were more than three offences, (in fact, in his opinion, there were nearly 12 charges against each accused) and that the offences were not of the same kind.

COURT'S POWER

The Court suggested that under Section 236 it had the power to amend the charges and under that authority it could limit the charge to the transfer of only 350 thousand-rupee notes, instead of 452 notes.

Counsel submitted that it could not be done, because the Court could not cut out the two transactions of Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 42,000, as the trial had proceeded on the assumption of one transfer of Rs. 4,52,000.

Asked by the Court as to what he had to say in the matter, Mr. N. K. Petigara, Chief Prosecution Council replied that he was prepared to have the trial re-opened.

Mr. Mackenna further sought to establish that the first part of the charge against the Company (Sholapur Mills) showed that it was gokulchand's money that had been transferred, whereas in the alternative charge it was the firm's (Morarka & Co.) money that was specified to have been transferred. It proved, in his opinion, that the alternative was not a true one. Similarly, he sought to prove that though the charge mentioned Ramkumar, Dwarkadas, Gokulchand and Basantilal as having illegally transferred the money, it did not say which one was the principal offender.

"VALID SANCTIONS"

He said that these difficulties could not be resolved by having a recourse to Section 230, as it permitted only addition of new charges, alteration of charges or framing of an entirely new charge in place of the old. In the present case, these conditions were not fulfilled as the charges were the same. A second objection to this procedure was that the alternatives, in several of the charges were not "true alternatives." He submitted, in answer to a Court question, that the mere fact that there was one Declaration in respect of the three transactions did not alter the facts of the case. (Alternatives refer to charges of aiding and abetting.)

The second major point of attack against the prosecution case made by Mr. Mackenna related to failure to obtain valid sanctions to frame charges against Divekar, Secretary of the Sholapur Mills, accused six, which "vitiated the whole trial and entitled not only Divekar but all the other accused to an acquittal. He cited several authorities to show that where sanction had not been obtained to frame specific charges or where it had been improperly obtained, the whole trial was vitiated resulting in an acquittal of the accused. He submitted that "the trial upto this point has been an illegal one."

The Court remarked that it was not in favour of the trial being reopened as it would mean another two years' of labour. The Magistrate said that he would, however, give full opportunity to the defence to cross-examine any of the witnesses, if they so desired, in the light of the recast charges.

Mr. Petigara, in a reply to a Court question, said that he would like to hear the "addresses" of the other accused before making his submissions on this point. It was better to recast the charges in the light of any new points raised on behalf of any of them, he stated.

ALLEGED "TUTORING"

Earlier, Mr. Mackenna charged the police with "tampering the evidence", in as much as in the Commissioner's letter to the Government of India (which was sent in 1948) seeking sanction to investigate into the affairs of the Sholapur Mills (Company), the date of the Demonetisation Ordinance was given as January 12, 1946, whereas its actual date of the publication was January 13. He said that it was to this error that Datar, Nensi and Padhye (Head Cashier, Assistant Cashier and Chief Accountant of the Company who have turned approvers) had mentioned in their evidence the date of the Ordinance as January 12. He said that it was strange that two years after (the publication of the Ordinance was in the year 1946, the investigation was in 1948 and the trial began in 1950) i.e., in 1950, Datar, Nensi and Padhye should repeat the same mistake about the date. He alleged that it proved that the police had "tutored" the witnesses.

CASH ON HAND

On the point of the need of a loan to the Company on January 11, 1946 (the date on which the loan of Rs. 3,50,000 was shown to have been given to the Company), Mr Mackenna said that examining the cash on hand position of the Company during this period, one would find that, in contrast to the normal practice of keeping a sum of Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000 as cash on hand, the Company had a large sums ranging from Rs. 3,00,000 to Rs. 5,00,000. It proved that the Company felt the need of having a large cash on hand for "some urgent purpose", which he did not know of.

The Court remarked that if the defence did not show the nature of this "urgency" who else would do it. If the defence had shown that these large sums had been utilised for some purpose, it would have greatly strengthened their case. the Magistrate observed.

Counsel said that there was no evidence on record to show the nature of this urgency, but it could be inferred from this large cash-on-hand-position of the Company during the relevant period, that there was need for it. It also explained why the Agents (Morarka & Co.) made a loan of Rs. 3,50,000 to the Company on January 11, 1946. Referring to the statement made by Divekar, Secretary of the Company, accused six, Mr. Mackenna said that it could not be regarded as a confession. (The statement said that on January 16, 1946, he did not know that the transfer was illegal, which Counsel alleged was not true.) He said that he was confident that the law on this point would not be questioned either by prosecution or any of his co-accused. (The statement, it may be noted implicated Ramkumar, accused two, in the alleged illegal transfer).

LOW INTEREST RATE

Counsel again reiterated that if Ramkumar had signed the receipt for Rs. 3,50,000 as well as the Declaration form, it was because of a conspiracy on the part of Dwarkadas, Gokulchand and Basantilal to implicate his client, with whom they were on hostile terms, and who did not know English.

On point of making the loan on such a low rate of interest as half per cent, whereas the normal rate charged by the Agents in such cases was 5 per cent., Counsel stated that the Bank offered only a quarter per cent on current and fixed deposits and that the money was lying idle in the safes. A profit was thereby to be gained by offering it at half per cent.

Concluding his address, which occupied him for nearly five full days, Mr. Mackenna appealed to the Court to take into consideration the old age of his client Ramkumar (62 years) who had fifty years of honest, untainted life in the sphere of trade and commerce. A conviction, he said, would mean his end and bring shame to his family and children. He asked the Court to acquit him not on grounds of mere technicality of law, but on facts alone. If the evidence he had marshalled, he said, was accepted by Court as true, Ramkumar should be acquitted. He paid a tribute to Presidency Magistrate, R. S. Parikh for having heard the case "with obvious anxious care and thought." He said that he was happy to leave the fate of his client in the hands of this Court. (Mr. Mackenna left for Hyderabad later in the day, for some other legal work).

The next hearing of the case will be on Monday October, 22, when Mr. M. P. Amin, Defence Council for Dwarkadas and Basantilal, accused three and five, will present his address to the Court.

MUNSHI WARNS FOREIGNERS

(Continued from page 12)

India may be a new nation, she may be in a difficult position; but India is not going to submit to such national defamation," he declared.

Stressing the necessity for reintegrating Indian culture in the light of modern requirements by resusciation of its fundamental values Mr. Munshi delineated those values as: The dignity of man implying the imperativeness of social conditions conducive to its freedom, so that he may evolve on the lines of its own temperament and capabilities; the harmony of individual effort and social relations within the framework of modern order; the urge for the creative art of life by which human limitations are progressively transmuted so that man may become the instrument of the "Divine and see Him in All and All in Him."

The Book University has prepared compilations of the Indian classics and ancient and modern historical literature, publications of which are priced low enough to be within the reach of the common man. A copy of the Mahabharatta and other books in similar editions were on sale at Rs. 1-12.

Mr. H. V. Divetia, Vice-Chancellor of the Gujarat University, welcomed Mr. Munshi.

B.N. RAU AS LEADER

Indian Delegation To U.N. Assembly

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20 (UPI): The Indian Delegation to the 6th session of the General Assembly of the U. N. which is meeting in Paris from November 6, 1951 will be composed of the following representatives:—

(1) Shri B. N. Rau (leader of the delegation), (2) Rev. Jerome D'Souza, M.P., (3) Shrimati Durga Bai, M.P., (4) Shri Sachin Chaudhuri, Advocate, Calcutta, (5) Shri P. N. Narielwala, Director of Tatas, Bombay.

Alternate Representatives

(1) Shri R. Nehru, Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs, also Secretary-General to the delegation, (2) Col. B. H. Zaidi, M.P., (3) Shri Rajeshwar Dayal, Minister, India delegation, New York, (4) Shri Apa B. Pant, Commissioner for the Government of India, British East Africa, Nairobi, (5) Shri B. P. Adarkar, Economic Adviser, Legation of India, Bonn.

ADVISERS

(1) Shri P. N. Haksar, Secretary, External Department, High Commission for India, London, (2) Shri A. D. Mani, Editor of "The Hitavada," Nagpur.

SECRETARIES

(1) Shri K. V. Padmanabhan, First Secretary, Embassy of India, Paris, (2) Shri T. J. Natarajan, Under Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.

BRITAIN MUST FIRST QUIT EGYPT

(Continued from page 13)

conditions had been restored.

A British military spokesman said a shooting incident involving a Cairo-bound bus on the Ismailia road yesterday was an "accident".

Egyptian labour was still out at Adabiyah Harbour near Suez; Otherwise the labour situation in the canal zone was "extremely good."

A military spokesman said the position at Suez was much the same as yesterday. The Egyptian vessel 'Star of Suez' under Britain military charter, had anchored in the roads refusing to enter the British-controlled port of Adabiyah.

The only other British military cargo vessels is the 'Mireille Oliver, now in dry dock at Suez

BRITISH BRIGADE FOR MID-EAST

LONDON, October 20 (PTI-Reuter): An Infantry Brigade in England has been ordered to stand by ready for duty in the Middle East, the War Office announced today.

48th Field Regiment Royal Artillery, a Field Signal Troop, Engineers, Service Corps personnel, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Ordnance Personnel and Military Police.

British troops are to be flown to the middle east—probably to the Canal Zone, an Air Ministry spokesman said tonight.

He was speaking shortly after the War office had announced that an infantry brigade in England had been ordered to stand by for duty in the Middle East.

Sent Back From Sudan

CAIRO, Oct. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Abdel Hadi Bey Controller of Egyptian Education in the Sudan, has refused entry to the Sudan on security grounds tonight and sent back to Egypt in the same plane.

Wives And Children Back To Britain

NICOSIA (Cyprus) October 20 (PTI-Reuter): The 'Empress of Australia' troopship arrived at Famagusta today with five hundred wives and children of British Canal Zone soldiers on board. They will shortly proceed to Britain.

The 'Empress of Australia' will leave later today for Egypt with troops aboard.

KUMSONG 'FALLS' TO ALLIED TANKS

Reds Draw Out Of Town

TOKYO, Oct. 20 (UPA): Ruined Kumsong "fell" to two companies of Allied tanks for one hour Saturday, while Chinese Communist defenders kept United Nations infantry at bay on a semicircle of high ground to the south of the town, writes Peter Kalischer, UPA War Correspondent.

"M-46 Pattons" roared straight up the Kumsong valley into nearly deserted streets at 4 p.m., shot up former Red headquarters and the supply area like a band of desperadoes on a week-end spree and returned to the United Nations line two miles to the south 60 minutes later.

An armoured task force waded through a storm of Red anti-tank and artillery fire without losing a tank or man.

The Communists had apparently vacated Kumsong, preferring to fight from hills guarding the town to the south-east and south-west.

A briefing officer told a UPA Correspondent that Kumsong probably was occupied by a few, if any, Communist troops. "They knew we were on the way so they probably took out their troops and as many supply stores as they could."

Allied infantry, slogging through light rain and biting wind, captured two more hills south and south-west of Kumsong and tried unsuccessfully to take three others.

KESONG TALKS TO BE REOPENED

MUNSAN, Oct. 20 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations senior liaison officer Col. Andrew Kinney said today his liaison team expected to settle with the Communists tomorrow all security conditions blocking resumption of Korea armistice talks.

He was reporting on this morning's meeting of liaison officers of both sides in Pan Mun Jon, tenth of the present series, aimed at reopening the cease-fire negotiations suspended at Kesong two months ago.

Earlier, Peking radio said that the Pan Mun Jon talks had already led to a "definite understanding" and that all points agreed would form the basis of an overall agreement to be considered by the first session of full armistice delegations.

REDS' CLAIM

TOKYO, Oct. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Pyongyang (North Korean) radio claimed today that Communist anti-aircraft fire had brought down five United Nations planes over Korea yesterday.

This morning's Far East Air Force communique said no United Nations planes were lost "to enemy action".

CHIANG'S ENVOY

PUSAN, (Korea), Oct. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Lt-Gen. Wang Tung Yuang, Nationalist China's Ambassador to South Korea, arrived in Pusan today.

Kashmir Issue In Security Council

FLUSHING MEADOW, Oct. 19 (PTI): At the end of the Iran oil debate the President of the Security Council told members that the Council not being seized of any matter of urgency he would suggest November 1 for the Council's first meeting in Paris, writes D. P. Wagle, PTI special correspondent.

Mr& Warren Austin, United States, said the Kashmir question "is in such a state that it might be wise for the Security Council to meet before the end of the month."

The President, thereupon, proposed and the Council agreed that "the Council would meet on October 29 to take the Kashmir question."

HUNT FOR GURNEY'S MURDERERS

KUALA, LUMPUR, Oct. 20, (PTI-Reuter): Four columns of Gurkhas are only 24 hours behind terrorists who murdered the Malayan High Commissioner Sir Henry Gurney, Col. Crookshank, commanding officer of the Second Gurkhas, told PTI-Reuter this morning Col. Crookshank added. "It is hoped to make contact with the gang in two or three days time."

CALCUTTA NATIONAL BANK'S AFFAIRS

(Continued from page 12)

with the Reserve Bank of India were frequent in 1950, and on eight occasions, the defaults continued for over two consecutive weeks. Its cash and bank balances together with the unencumbered portion of its investments in Government and other trustee securities amounted to Rs. 42.31 lakhs or 17 per cent of its deposits.

(IX) INVESTMENTS

The bank's investments in unquoted shares and debentures of companies in which its Chairman and some directors are interested amounted to Rs. 17.30 lakhs or 98.1 per cent of its total investments in shares and debentures. Purchases and sales of such shares and debentures were frequently transacted with the above companies and resulted in considerable losses to the bank.

(X) ADVANCES

The total advances at Rs. 217.15 lakhs constituted 87 per cent of the deposits. There was a concentration of advances at the Calcutta (main) office. Out of the advances aggregating Rs. 163.34 lakhs examined at the above office, those having undesirable features amounted to Rs. 122.32 lakhs. Most of the bank's other advances were also unsatisfactory. Interest was usually charged at rates between 6 per cent and 7 1/2 per cent.

Advances were made by the bank against unquoted shares in companies in which its management is interested. In one case the security also comprised a floating charges against the assets of the borrowing company which included a large block of the bank's own shares.

Out of advances amounting to Rs. 26.56 lakhs against merchandise hypothecated to the bank, those against tea crops aggregated Rs. 23.31 lakhs and most of the relative accounts were unsatisfactory.

Advances against real estate amounted to Rs. 91.73 lakhs and constituted 42.24 per cent of the bank's total advances. Such advances were made without obtaining lawyers' reports on the title of the borrowers to the properties mortgaged to it. The bank did not also have valuation reports on such properties. Most of the accounts showed no repayments.

Unsecured advances amounted to Rs. 23.32 lakhs and were outstanding for a number of years In many cases, the bank was unaware of the worth of the borrowers.

(XI) PREMISES AND OTHER IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

The book value of the bank's investments in premises and other immovable properties was raised to a considerable extent by revaluation: the total net appreciation effected between 1942 and 1949 amounted to Rs. 41.76 lakhs as compared to the total cost of the properties at Rs. 25.25 lakhs.

ASSETS OF CALCUTTA NATIONAL BANK

Bank Of Jaipur To Take Over

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Bank of Jaipur will take over the assets and liabilities of the Calcutta National Bank subject to the conditions envisaged in the scheme which was agreed upon by the depositors of the Calcutta National Bank at a meeting in Calcutta on October 14 last, the Central Office of the Bank of Jaipur told the United Press of India here today.

The Bank of Jaipur will act as the agents of the Calcutta National Bank after the scheme was approved by the Calcutta High Court and the Reserve Bank of India, they added

"Disposal" Khaki Cotton Web Equipment

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It has been decided to consider applications for export of "disposal" khaki cotton web equipment of certain types favourably, according to a notification issued here on Friday by the Joint Chief Controller of Exports.

Exporters desirous of exporting the material should submit their applications in the prescribed form separately for each destination alone with the corresponding samples of the material sought to be exported by them.

Applications should reach the office not later than November 15.

SOLVING INDIA'S FOOD PROBLEM

Munshi Appeals For Public Co-operation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

INDIA'S Food Minister Mr. K.M. Munshi appealed today to the people of the country for their close and unstinted co-operation in solving the difficult food problem of the country.

Mr. Munshi who was addressing a press conference after his arrival from Delhi today, said that agricultural development in a country like India "where population was increasing almost every day and where public opinion was too vocal" was apt to be slow. He added: "Impatience will not pay, and we shall have to work hard for solving various problems that faced the country."

Referring to the scarcity conditions in Gujerat and Saurashtra the Minister said that though the monsoon had started well this year, from the middle of August there had been hardly any rainfall over a large area, as a result of which standing 'khariff' crops, which were very promising withered away, and sowing for the 'rabi' crops also could not be carried out.

The drought had affected very adversely a large belt of territory including Hissar and Gurgaon in the Punjab, Gohilwad and Kaitana Districts in Saurashtra bulk of Rajasthan, Ajmer-Merwara, certain parts of Madhya Bharat and the Gujarat Districts of Bombay.

EXTENT OF DAMAGE

Mr. Munshi said that the precise extent of the damage to the 'kharif' crop and to 'rabi' sowings could be indicated only after some time.

It was however, clear from the reports received from State Governments and the specially-deputed officers that the extent of the damage would be very large.

As far as the position of food supply was concerned, he assured the press, that no efforts would be spread to maintain the supply position.

The Food Minister further observed that the failure of crops had given rise to the problem of finding fodder for over a crore of cattle in the area affected by the drought.

Steps were being taken to procure and arrange supplies of fodder to the affected areas and also assist migration of some cattle to various areas having pasture grounds. The surplus fodder available with the Army was also being taken over for distribution in the affected areas.

The Minister said that a notification had already been issued banning the exports of fodder from deficit and surplus States so as to make procurement at reasonable prices possible. Simultaneously efforts were being made to move some cattle from deficit areas to the surplus areas to avoid transport of fodder. The Government of Madhya Bharat, Uttar Pradesh and Bhopal had already agreed to take some cattle. Further details were being made to ensure that the immediate problem of fodder supply arising out of the present drought in the affected area was properly tackled.

DRINKING WATER

Another immediate problem, according to Mr Munshi, caused by the failure of rains, was the scarcity of drinking water. In parts of Rajasthan, Ajmer-Merwara and Gujarat this scarcity was acute and steps were being taken to arrange for water supply by deepening or boring wells and where this was possible, by transporting water in tankers.

The Minister further said that plans were being completed to take up three years' minor irrigation work in the coming year so as to provide purchasing power to the affected areas. Arrangements were also being made to procure pumping sets which could be used for lifting water for growing fodder at all available sources of water.

Mr. Munshi is leaving by plane on Sunday morning for a two-day tour to the drought affected areas in Gujerat. He will be accompanied by Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Bombay's Food Minister.

RELIEF MEASURES IN AHMEDNAGAR

BOMBAY, Saturday: Relief measures have been organised by the authorities in the flood-affected area of Ahmednagar District.

As a result of heavy downpour of rains on October 14 and 15 in the northern part of the district, waters of Rivers Godavari and Pravara rushed in at many places, Shrirampur, Belapur Khurd and Rahuri being the affected areas.

The Collector of the district, Shri P. N. Rana, toured the affected areas to see for himself the extent of damage caused to crops and property. He has set aside Rs. 5,000 for immediate relief to the sufferers of the floods. Needy agriculturists would be assisted by way of tagai loans. Revenue officers, with the help of local villagers, are distributing grains and cloth to the needy persons.

The timely action by the authorities in sending eight military launches to Shrirampur, by a special train, saved the lives of 60 persons who had been held up on their house-tops in Belapur Khurd.

F.A.O. CONFERENCE ON LOCUST CONTROL

NEW DELHI, Saturday.—Mr. B. R. Sen, Indian Ambassador at Rome, will be the leader and Dr. H. S. Pruthi, Director, Locust Control, the alternate delegate of the Indian delegation to a conference of locust experts convened by the F.A.O. at Rome.

The conference which will last from October 22 to October 25 will consider the measures necessary to meet the recurrent locust invasions and to take co-ordinated action throughout the entire belt of locust infested parts of the world. Invitations have been sent to all countries affected by or menaced by the desert locusts.

Typhoon Damage To Jap Rice Crop

TOKYO, Oct. 20 (PTI-Reuter): About three-and-a-half million bushels of Japan's rice crop were lost through the typhoon which devastated Khushu, Japan's south island, last Sunday.

JAPAN CAN NEGOTIATE WITH U.N.

Authority Given

TOKYO, Oct. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Japan has received authority to negotiate directly with the United Nations, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said today.

The authority came from the occupation authorities last week after receipt of a letter from the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie, proposing that Japan should accord diplomatic privileges to United Nations representatives in Tokyo when the Peace Treaty is ratified.

The Japanese Government has little hope of Japan being admitted to the United Nations. But the establishment of diplomatic relations is expected to bring most of the benefits of membership to Japan according to authoritative sources.

INDIA'S HEALTH PROBLEM

Plea For Central Medical Council

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20, (PTI): Dr. C. S. Patel, President of the Medical Council of India, said here today that formation of a Central Medical Council with a number of 'zonal offices would only solve the peculiar medical and health problems of the country.

Dr. Patel was addressing the 36th session of the Medical Council of India held here today.

Dr. B. C. Roy, Chief Minister, West Bengal, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Minister for Public Works, Government of Bombay, and Dr. K. C. K. E. Raja, Director-General, Health Service Government of India were prominent among those who attended the meeting.

Dr. Patel said: "Free India needs adequate number of properly qualified and specialised persons in the different branches of medicine and we should be content with nothing short of the highest available standards elsewhere in the world."

He added that this objective could be achieved only by the formation of a single central body like the Medical Council of India on the lines of the General Medical Council of Great Britain.

Referring to the existence of a number of medical councils both statutory and non-statutory in the different states, Dr. Patel suggested the "scrapping of all State Medical and allied Councils" giving place to a Central Medical Council on an all-India basis.

The Council gave recognition to the M.B.B.S. degree of the Osmania University.

By a resolution the council accepted a reduction of the condensed course for the M.B.B.S. degree by six months to the holders of L. T. M. (Calcutta) and D. T. M. and H. (Bombay).

HYDERABAD JAGIRDARS

Rules For Payment Of Commutation

HYDERABAD, Oct. 20, (PTI): The Hyderabad Government today announced the rules for the payment of commutation to Jagirdars whose estates have been taken over by the state Government under the Tenancy Act.

Under these rules, when the commutation sum does not exceed Rs. 10,000, it will be paid in ten equal annual instalments. When it exceeds Rs. 10,000 it will be paid in twenty equqqal annual instalments in the case of Jagirs whose basic annual revenue is more than rupees one lakh, and in fifteen equal annual instalments in those cases where the basic annual revenue is less than rupees one lakh.

WORLD FILM FESTIVAL

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20 (PTI):—Five countries—Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Japan, China, Indonesia and the U.K.—have already intimated their intention to participate in the International Film Festival of India from January 24 to February 27.

Entries are expected to be arriving after November 15.

About hundred features and 250 documentaries, educationals and miscellaneous films are likely to be shown during the Festival.

About ten panels of judges will decide the winners. The awards will consist of the Ashoka Pillar made in ivory and mounted on silver plaque.

STRAY DOGS TO BE ELECTROCUTED

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20 (PTI):—Stray dogs in Calcutta will be "electrocuted" in future. The City Corporation has decided to introduce this method in place of the gas chamber built in 1941. At present there are an estimated 10,000 stray dogs in the city.

NEW U.S. ENVOY ARRIVES

Mr. Chester Bowles, U.S. Ambassador to India, arrived in Bombay on Friday night. He was received by the U.S. Consulate officials at the airport.

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR LIBYA

Country To Become Free At The End Of This Year

LONDON, Oct. 20 (PTI-Reuter): THE United Nations office here today disclosed details of the Libyan Constitution which will come into effect when the country becomes independent at the end of this year.

Under a United Nations ruling the present administering powers, Britain and France, are due to hand over power to an independent Libya by January 1952. Britain at present administers Tripolitania and Cyranaica and France the Fezzan.

The Constitution, approved by the Libyan National Assembly on October 7, declares that an electoral law will be promulgated within 30 days from October 7 and elections must take place within three and a half months after the promulgation of the law.

The Libyan Parliament will consist of two chambers, a Senate and a House of Representatives. When Libya becomes independent she will be a sovereign state with hereditary monarchy and federal and representative form of Government.

APPOINTMENT BY KING

The present Federal Provisional Government will continue to exercise its powers until the establishment of a duly constituted Government appointed by the King upon the declaration of independence. The present assembly will continue in existence until the declaration of independence and the King will exercise his constitutional powers upon the declaration of independence before the first session of the joint meeting of Parliament.

The state will have two capitals —Tripoli and Benghazi—and its official language will be Arabic. Islam will be the state religion.

The Constitution drawn up by the National Assembly with the help of the United Nations Commission for Libya, provides for the setting up of a supreme court and each province to have a governor appointed by the King and assisted by an Executive Council, three quarters of whose members at least will be elected.

The Constitution guarantees equality before law, freedom of conscience, thought, press and association and the right to practice individual religion freely.

Education will be made compulsory and free in elementary public schools.

QUIT ORDER ON VIETMINH ENVOY

Burma Government's Action

RANGOON, Oct. 20 (PTI): The Burma Government have asked the Vietminh representative and his staff in Rangoon to leave the country as soon as possible, a usually reliable source said today.

Six of the twelve members of his staff left this morning for Lashio, Northern Burma, on their way home. The representative, Dr. Tran Van Luang, has asked the Government for an Extension of his stay.

READY TO BURY HATCHET

S. Korea's Assurance To Japan

TOKYO, Oct. 20 (PTI-Reuter): South Korea told Japan today: "We are willing to bury the hatchet and promote friendly cooperation with Japan".

Dr. You Chen Yan, South Korean Ambassador to the United States, said this at the opening session of the first conference ever held between diplomatic representatives of the South Korean Republic and Japan.

First item on the conference agenda was the question of the nationality of some 800,000 South Koreans resident in Japan.

Sardar Baldev Singh's Message

NEW DELHI, Oct. 19 (PTI).—Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Minister, has sent the following message to the Governor-General of Pakistan:

"Deeply shocked at the news of the death of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan. This is indeed a great loss to the people of Pakistan and to the defence forces who had the privilege of having him as their Defence Minister. As Defence Minister of India, I send our deepest sense of sympathy at his tragic and untimely end."

The Defence Minister in a message to Begum Liaquat Ali Khan says:

"Deeply shocked at the news of the death of your husband. This is a great loss to you, as indeed to the people of Pakistan. I send you our deepest sympathy at his tragic and untimely end."

WE NEVER PREACHED RACIALISM

Natal Indian Congress Denies Charges

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 20 (PTI).

A denial that it has ever preached racialism has been made by the Natal Indian Congress in reply to a statement by the Mayor of Durban that the decisions of a recent Natal Indian Congress Conference on the Group Areas Act were irresponsible and that the Congress was stirring up racialism.

Declaring that the Mayor's statement could not stand the test of truth, the Congress states: "The people know from which quarters racialism comes in South Africa".

The Congress says in a statement that in all its resolutions it has placed emphasis on racial harmony and co-operation in the furtherance of the democratic ideal.

"What the Conference did, however, was to condemn in no uncertain manner every trace of racialism in South Africa. Realising that the Group Areas Act was the cornerstone of the policy of apartheid, the Conference lodged its strongest protest against this Act, and called upon the Indian people not to co-operate with local authorities in creating racial zones under the Act."

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS TO MEET

JOHANESBURG, Oct. 20. (PTI): The next conference of the African National Congress—the most representative body of African opinion in South Africa—to be held in Bloemfontein, in the Orange Free State, in December, will take important decisions on the non-Europeans' struggle against the Nationalist Government.

West Indies Boycotts S. African Goods

CAPETOWN, Oct. 20 (PTI). — As a result of the death of Milton King, a West Indies seaman, who was assaulted by a member of the South African Police in Cape Town, an attempt is being made to hinder the importation of South African goods into the West Indies. The policeman was found guilty of assault in the Cape Town Magistrate's court.

The West Indian Labour Party newspaper, the "Beacon", urged a boycott of goods from South Africa. A protest march was staged in Bridge town.

KRISHNA MENON IS O. K.

British Press Reports Unfounded

LONDON, Oct. 20 (PTI): Circles close to the Indian High Commissioner in London expressed surprise at reports published in a section of the British press that the Indian High Commissioner, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, would soon relinquish his post for reasons of health.

They described the reports as "without foundation" and said Mr. Menon was "in very good health."

ZAFRULLAH ON GRAHAM REPORT

KARACHI, Oct. 20 (PTI): Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Mr. Zafrullah Khan, said today he considered Dr. Graham's report on Kashmir as an interim one.

Mr. Zafrullah Khan, who arrived here today from New York, said that he thought the report was an interim one because Dr. Graham had suggested in his report that a U.N. Representative should continue negotiations with India and Pakistan and report on such negotiations within six weeks.

He declined to make any further comment and said "What can I comment? The report is a factual statement according to Dr. Graham of what he tried to do and what the replies of the two governments were. I am not able to say anything about it without consulting my Government."

Mr. Zafrullah Khan described the situation in Egypt as "distressing" and care should be taken, he said, to see that no incidents occurred and developed into a "flare-up."

PROVISION FOR LIAQUAT'S FAMILY

KARACHI, Oct. 19 (PTI). — The State will maintain Begum Liaquat Ali Khan and her two children, it is understood.

The Pakistan Cabinet has already discussed the question and it is stated a formal announcement may be expected shortly.

KARACHI, Oct. 20 (PTI). — The Working Committee of the Pakistan Muslim League will meet here on October 24 to consider the situation arising out of the death of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, the League President.

League officials said the Committee will also decide on a date when the League Council should meet to elect a new President.

Assassin Was Practising Shooting

PESHAWAR Oct. 20 (UPI): Several persons suspected of complicity in the recent assassination in Rawalpindi of the Pakistani Premier Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan have been taken in to custody by Pakistani police, it was learned here today. They include the assassin's brother Zamarak and and the owner of the hotel where Syed Akbar stayed in Rawalpindi

The Pakistani authorities here are showing some caution as to the nationality of the assassin who was literally torn to pieces by the angry crowd after he committed the crime. The police official in charge of investigation here refused to confirm or deny that Syed Akbar was an Afghan. According to some reports however he had been expelled from Afghanistan some seven years ago for smuggling and had been assigned residence in Abottabad in North West Frontier Province. He was understood to have left for Rawalpindi a few days before the crime.

The local police are said to have warned Rawalpindi authorities of Syed Akbar's departure and to have even informed them of their suspicions as to the object of his trip to Rawalpindi as Akbar had been lately practising pistol stooting in Abbottabad.

The police investigation has so far succeeded in clearing up one point, namely, that of the whereabouts of the Afghan Counsel in Peshawar Mr. Mohammad Kayum who had been reported to have "disappeared" the day Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated. It has been established that the Consul had merely left Peshawar for Kabul to consult his Government on a question within the jurisdiction of his Consulate.

DENIAL

PESHAWAR: PTI adds: Ismet Ullah, 16-year-old son of the Afghan Consul in Peshawar strongly denied tonight that his father's departure for Kabul last Tuesday had any connection with the assassination of Pakistan's Premier Liaquat Ali Khan.

Reports on Radio Pakistan and some Pakistan newspapers after Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's death had said the Consul "disappeared" without warning across the Afghan Frontier, a few hours before the crime.

Ismet declared his father, Mohammed Kayyum, had left Peshawar at 11 a.m. on Tuesday—the day of the assassination for Kabul to consult the Afghan Foreign Minister about 44 Afghan petrol lorries.

Consoling Mrs. Liaquat's Father

NAINITAL, Oct. 18 (PTI). — A large number of persons called on Mr. Daniel Pant, Father of Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, to express their condolence on the death of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Ending State Of War With Germany

TRUMAN SIGNS U.S. RESOLUTION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Germans are no longer regarded as enemy aliens by he United States.

Their status was changed yesterday when President Truman signed a congressional resolution ending the state of war with Germany.

PERSIAN OIL DISPUTE

Jebb On Present Position

LONDON, Oct. 20, (PTI-Reuter): Sir Gladwyn Jebb, Britain's Security Council delegate, said here today he did not think the Anglo-Persian oil dispute had worsened.

The situation, he said, was not hopeless, and "I should say things are just as they were before."

He was referring to the Security Council's decision to adjourn discussion of Britain's complaint on the Persian oil question while the International Court reconsider the matter.

Sir Gladwyn returned here by air today from New York on leave.

HAGUE COURT'S CALL TO BRITAIN

THE HAGUE, Oct. 20, (PTI-Reuter): The International Court may ask Britain for further legal arguments on the Court's competence to deal with the Persian oil dispute, according to Court sources today.

It is understood that the British memorial on the case had already dealt with the Court's competence but further arguments may be sought after last night's decision by the Security Council to await the courts judgment on its competence to deal with the case.

MOSSADEQ TURNS IT DOWN

UNITED NATIONS, New York Oct. 20, (UPA): Iran's Premier Mohammed Mossadegh today rejected the International Co-operetive plan for development of Iranian oil proposed by him by Sweden's Albin Johansson.

Soviet-Iran Financial Talks

TEHERAN, Oct. 20 (PTI-Reuter): The Soviet Ambassador to Persia, Mr. Ivan Sadtchikov, told the Persian Foreign Minister Bagher Kazemi today that Russia would continue financial negotiations with Persia.

The Soviet Financial Delegation would stay in Teheran for that purpose.

Three days ago the Russians told the Persians they considered the talks which had been going on for some months had broken down and that the Russian delegation would return home.

India's Open Refusal To Carry Out Obligations

PAK SPOKESMAN ON GRAHAM REPORT ON KASHMIR

KARACHI, Oct. 20 (PTI-Reuter).

DR. FRANK GRAHAM'S report on Kashmir displays India's "open refusal" to carry out her obligations, a Pakistan Government spokesman said here today.

The spokesman said the Pakistan Government had little time to study the United Nations representative's report because its publication had been simultaneous with the assassination of Pakistan Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan. But, he declared, Pakistan was disappointed with the report. He claimed it showed that India intended to maintain an "impossibly heavy force" in Kashmir after the completion of the proposed demilitarisation programme.

India, the spokesman said, had agreed to two United Nations resolutions—one of August 13, 1948, and the other of January 5, 1949—laying down a two-stage demilitarisation plan to be carried out simultaneously by India and Pakistan, one stage at a time.

Pakistan was "quite willing to carry out demilitarisation as laid down in the resolutions", and to do so in one continuous process, as Dr. Graham had now suggested.

The spokesman contrasted his readiness with India's attitude; he said the Graham report showed India was "refusing to carry out her corresponding obligations".

They want Pakistan to carry out complete withdrawal under both agreements and themselves not even the first stage", he said.

INDIAN REPLY

The spokesman said: "It is quite obvious that the Indian reply is not in the slightest degree in fulfilment of the United Nations resolutions".

He added: "India even wants to amend the draft agreement by having the second paragraph of Part B (covering further withdrawals and reductions of forces on the Indian side of the frontier) deleted altogether on the grounds that the 'phasing and quantum' of such withdrawals cannot be determined at present."

"They are not prepared to carry out either the United Nations resolutions or Dr. Graham's draft agreement".

"Yet Dr. Graham says he thinks there is hope for negotiation. I will not comment on that".

"Hostiles" Attack Rail Gangmen

HYDERABAD, Oct. 20 (PTI): Ten armed "hostiles" dressed in Army uniforms attacked some railway gangmen working on the track between Singareni and Karepalli on the night of October 18 and at the point of guns, snatched away from them signal lamps, detonators and fog signals and escaped in darkness, it was officially stated here today.

The gangmen were, however, not injured.

U.S. PREPARED FOR ATOMIC WAR

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (PTI-Reuter).

THE United States can now launch "a swift and sure and terrble atomic counter blow", the Special Senate House Atomic Energy Committee said in a report to Congress today.

The annual report—carefully screened for military secrets—said among other things that:

(1) Greatest progress in the past two years had been in the 'area of weapons developments".

(2) The programme for developing a Hydrogen Bomb—expected to be many times more powerful than the Atomic Bomb—"has gone forward".

CHECK ON OTHERS

(3) America had perfected a system for a careful check on atomic developments in Russia and elsewhere that had enabled the President twice to report publicity on Russian atomic tests, the report said.

(4) Use of atomic power for an experimental submarine and eventually an aeroplane and peacetime industrial needs were moving ahead with "firm strides".

The Congressional report covered the past five years as well as estimating the future.

3-Power Pact To Blame

HASWELL (Count Durham), Oct. 20 (PTI): Defence Minister Emanuel Shinwell said last night much of the present East-West trouble was due to the settlement reached by Stalin, Churchill and the late President Roosevelt before the end of the last war".

"The carving up of Germany for example, led to the Berlin trouble", he told an election meeting here.

"The same applies to Austria where, as yet, no treaty has been signed".

Jan Sangh Candidates

JULLUNDUR, Oct. 20 (PTI): The Bhartiya Jan Sangh, Punjab branch, has received 465 applications to contest 126 seats of the Punjab Assembly and 18 seats of Parliament. All applications have been sent to their Central Parliamentary Board at Delhi for scrutiny.

The list of selected candidates is expected to be published on October 26.

Educational Conference

Sessions At St. Xavier's School

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The question whether Hindi or English should be adopted as the medium of instruction in the Indian universities will be discussed at the three day All-India Educational Conference which will begin at the St. Xavier's School on Monday.

The Conference will be presided over by Mr. B. G. Kher and inaugurated by Acharya Narendra Deo, Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University. The crowded programme includes the opening of an All-India Educational Exhibition by Dr. Amarnath Jha and a debate under the presidentship of Raja Maharaj Singh Governor of Bombay, on the training of University teachers.

Those expected to address the conference are A. A. A. Fyzee, ex-Ambassador to Egypt, Mr. K. G. Saiyiddin, Prof. R. D. Karmarkar, M. I. Dhar, Prof. Nawabali Yawar Jung Bahadur and Prof. K. S. Vakil.

The delegates to the conference will be accorded a Civic Reception at the Hanging Gardens on October 24.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota, Oct. 20, (UPA). Mrs. Richard Tucker reported to police Saturday that a bandit broke into her home and took nothing but her kitchen sink.

BETWEEN YOU & ME

(Continued From Page 9)

the Government in amending the company law should make provision to protect the tenure of the profession from the whims and caprices of unscrupulous Managing Agents, the Institute should not spare drastic action against offending members. The "hidden wealth" story is a black chapter in the annals of the Accountancy profession and the sooner it erases it, it will be the better for it.

* * *

Mr. G. P. Kapadia gave glowing account of the tremendous progress made within recent years and proudly proclaimed that the Institute had over two thousand members on its rolls. This is a poor figure when compared to the immensity of our country and the rapid pace of business advance. When the chartered Accountants Bill was on the anvil, the Accountants' Association of India made a representation that the G. D. As who had put in long years of service in positions of trust and responsibility should also be given the chance of practising as auditors. There are about 300 of them and they will certainly be an added strength to the profession, as they are veterans in the field with long service to their credit. The Government saw the justice of their demand and gave them some concessions. It is surprising that Mr. Kapadia who is in charge of implementing these concessions has made no mention of them in the four days' conference. The public would like to know how many of these eligibles have been awarded recognition, though more than two years have passed. It is alleged that red-tapism and monopolist tedencies stand in the way of their recognition and that assurances given by the Government are not generously interpreted and observed in spirit. Mr. Kapadia should see to it that there is no caste system and untouchability in the profession.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

OCTOBER 21 (Sunday)
HINDU: Asoe, Vad 6 2007.
MUSLIM: Mohurram 19 1371.
PARSI: Ardibehesht 19 1321.
SUNRISE 6-35 a.m.
SUNSET: 6-13 p.m.
HIGHTIDE: 03-33, 14-46.
LOWTIDE: 09-31, 20-52.

Today's Engagements

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE: British T. U. C. Delegates, Messrs. Roberts and MacAndres will speak on "Training of Trade Unionists" at the Lengue's Head Office, Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, 9-30 a.m.

BOMBAY TEXTILE AND SUPERVISORY STAFF UNION: Public meeting to felicitate members of Technical Sub-Committee of W. P. for Textiles Industry, Mazdoor Manzil, Parel, 4-30 p.m.

INDIAN INSTITUTE FOR EDL. AND CULTURAL CO-OPERATION: Opening of Exhibition showing activities of United Nations, B.E.S.T. Hall, 5 p.m.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Procession in connection with elections and meeting at Chowpatty, 6 p.m. Ashoka Mehta will address.

DRAMA AT XAVIER'S COLLEGE: A kannada Drama in aid of Kanara Vidyadaini Free Night School at 3 p m. today.

SAI DEVOTEES' CONVENTION
The Fifth All-India Sai Devotees' Convention will be held at Dharwar (M.S.M. Rly.) on 1st, 2nd, and 3rd November.

"G.M.F." POLICY BODY'S REPORT READY

BOMBAY, Saturday.—The Grow More Food Policy Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay finalised its report at its meeting held at the Secretariat, Bombay, yesterday.

All the ten members present at the meeting unanimously signed the report, which will be submitted to Government in about a fortnight's time after the modifications to the draft approved at the meeting have been carried out. Out of the eleven members on the Committee, one member is out of India.

The Committee was appointed in March last to assess the results of the Grow More Food schemes in Bombay State and to ascertain as to what extent the objectives of the Grow More Food campaign have been realised so far. It was also asked to recommend, if necessary, reorientation of the objectives of the campaign and reorganisation of the G.M.F. schemes.

KAISER-I-HIND MILL GOLDEN JUBILEE

BOMBAY, Saturday: The golden jubilee of the New Kaiser-i-Hind Mill was celebrated here yesterday when a large gathering of industrialists, merchants and businessmen felicitated Seth Lala Kailaspat Singhania was congratulated on the progress the mill had made.

Mr. Ramnivas Ramnarain Ruia presided over the celebrations. He paid a tribute to the standard of efficiency attained by the mill under the leadership of Mr. Singhania.

Telephone Service To Iceland

The Overseas Radio Telephone Service will be extended from London to Iceland with effect from Monday, October 22, 1951. The charges for the first three minutes will be Rs. 50/-, every subsequent minute being charged at Rs. 16-11-0. The report charge will be Rs. 2-11-0.

The hours of service will be from 15-30 to 18-30 hours and from 22-00 to 23-00 hours (IST) on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursday and Fridays and from 15-30 to 18-30 hours on Saturday.

Renewal Of Wireless Receiving Licences

It is notified that all wireless receiving licences will expire on December 31, 1951, and that notice of expiry and renewal will not be issued.

Licensees should have their licences renewed on any working day during the months of November and December 1951 and the latest by January 14, 1952. After this date, licences will be renewed only on payment of the graded amount of surcharge introduced on September 1, 1951.

Satyagraha For Andhra

SITARAM'S DISCIPLE THREATENS

GUNTUR, Oct. 20 (UPI): Mr. Amencherla Gopala Rao, a disciple of Swami Sitaram, told pressmen here that satyagraha on the Andhra State issue had now become inevitable in view of Mr. Nehru's refusal to appoint a boundary commission in regard to a formation of linguistic provinces, before th eelections.

Dr. A. E. Chalapathi Rao, Secretary Rashtra Sangam said Andhras would have to go ahead with their preparations for satyagraha to achieve their object of a separate Andhra State. Deep resentment and disappointment are felt among Andhras here on the omission of any reference to the formation of linguistic provinces and particularly of Andhra state, by Mr. Nehru in his presidential address at the 57th session of the Congress.

SET UP ANDHRAS TOO FOR MADRAS

Appeal To Political Parties

MADRAS, Oct. 20 (PTI): A meeting of Andhra citizens of Madras here on Thursday resolved to request "major political parties" to set up an equal number of Tamil and Andhra candidates to the State Legislature from the city constituencies as hitherto.

Sir S. V. Ramamurthi, former Governor of Bombay presided.

The resolution pointed out that the "pending controversy about the formation of the Andhra State is entirely irrelevant as regards representation in the Legislature of Madras citizens who consist of the two major communities—Andhra and Tamil."

The meeting expressed its "emphatic protest" against the proposal" said to be made by the Tamilnad Provincial Congress Committee that candidates from the Madras City should be selected from Tamils alone on plea that a section of Andhras have agreed to give up claims to Madras City, which is not shared by all Andhras."

Copies of the resolutions have been telegraphed among others, to the Prime Minister and Mr. Sri Prakasa, Chairman, Central Election Board, Indian National Congress, New Delhi.

Ban On Movement Of Gram

Under a notification published in the Gazette of India, the Government of India have banned the movement of Bengal gram and its products from the Hissar and Rohtak districts of Punjab, to any place within or outside Punjab, except under a permit issued by the Central Government or a duly authorised officer.

Cotton Merchant Sentenced

CHARGES OF CHEATING

BOMBAY, Saturday: Found guilty by a majority of the jury on three charges of cheating, Ratansi K. Khona, a cotton merchant, was sentenced to two and a half years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10,000, or, in default, to undergo a further term of three months' imprisonment by Mr. K. M. Vakil, Additional Sessions Judge, Greater Bombay, today.

According to the prosecution, Khona took advances from a bank totalling Rs. 3,35,000 on the pledge of cotton which was to be exported. He made a shipment of cotton worth Rs. 24,000, but later could not show where the cotton was nor export cotton.

The accused's contention was that the amounts were given to him as personal credits and not on pledge.

SECOND TRIAL

This is the second trial of the accused who was first tried before Mr. V. S. Bakhle, Additional Sessions Judge. The jury at that trial found Khona not guilty by a majority of seven to two. Mr. Bakhle, disagreeing with the verdict, discharged the jury, and directed Khona to be re-tried.

At the re-trial, Khona was found guilty by a majority of the jury and he was sentenced by Mr. Vakil.

On an application made by Khona's counsel, the Additional Sessions Judge, Mr. Vakil, ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 1,50,000 pending Khona's appeal to the High Court against the conviction and sentence.

Mr. M. S. Pandit, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. Mr. B. S. Panisuff with Mr. C. D. Vyas appeared for the defence.

Quarters For Postal Employees

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Post and Telegraphs Department has decided to build colonies at Santa Cruz and Vadala to provide accommodation to the Department employees, according to the All-India Postal and R.M.S Union.

Convicts Apprehended

FARIDKOT, Oct. 20 (PTI): Gurnam Singh and Dharm Singh, two of the six convicts who recently escaped from the Faridkot Jail were apprehended by the Barnala police yesterday.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, OCT. 21.
BOMBAY

244 m.— 07-40 Prog., 07-45 Anjali Hora, G songs, 08-15 Avadabai Sangekar, ramkali, 11-45 B Manjrekar, todi, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 A H J Khan, sitar, 13-40 Week's prog., 13-45 Sunday afternoon "prom", 17-30 Avadabai Sangekar, multani, 18-10 A H J Khan, sitar, 18-30 B Manjrekar, sawani, 19-00 Anjali Hora, G songs, 19-10 Locals 19-20 Air trio, khammaj bahar, 19-30 V K Pradhan, puryi, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 Air artist, jaitarang, 20-45 Anjali Hora, G songs, 21-15 T S Krishnaswamy, K music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Halle Orch.

VARIATIONS, 353 m.— 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 A H J Khan, sitar, 08-45 P C Dixit, M song, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 M Sharma, "Chand mera sathi", H, 12-40 Ponnuswami, gottuvadyam, 13-00 P S Dixit M songs, 13-30 M M Tuljo, H songs, 13-50 Sham Sardesai, madhumat sarang, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 Air artist, Tukaos words, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 P S Dixit, M songs, 20-30 K Chander, "kheyali-kham, 20-45 Letters' replies, H, 21-00 M M Tulje, H songs, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 Avadabai Sangekar, bihagda. 22-00 Sham Sardesai, Jaijaivanti.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 and 326.1 mm.— 08-15 Geet mala, 08-30 Indira Pendse, khayal, 18-00 B Shah, khayal, 18-20 Madhuri Khare, bhajans, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda) and Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Mahobbat ((Ahm.), 19-00 Indira Pendse, khayal, 19-15 Madhuri Khare, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet parag (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 B Shah, khayal, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Sharat's music (Ahm.), 21-15 Madhuri Khare, geets. 21-30 Indira Khare, v. & t.k.

GOA

34.22 m.— 8-00 a.m. Hindi film music, 9-30 Music by air, 10-00 Remember when, 10-00 Tropicana, 10-45 Organaires, 11-00 Ten top tunes, 12-00 noon Men behind melody, 12-30 Music by Roth, 1-30 Salon serenade, 2-00 Hindi request prog., 3-00 Hindi film music, 4-00 N. Cloutier and his music, 4-30 Concert hall of air, 5-00 I hear Southland singing, 5-15 Bringing Christ to Nation, 5-35 Back to Bible.

CEYLON

16.84, 20.05, 41.72 m.— 7-15 a.m. It's goods days, 7-30 BBC news, 7-45 Star of today, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of prophecy, 8-45 Round up time, 9-00 Swap shop, 9-30 Your choice, 10-30 Jazz record shop, 11-00 Hindi prog., 12-00 noon Musical Clock, 12-30 Curtain call, 5-00 p.m. Hindi prog., 6-30 Lipton Show (Hindi), 7-00 Festival of waltzes, 7-15 Four stars and starlet, 7-30 Music by Roth, 7-55 Rhodes record of day 8-00 Famous tenors, 8-30 Melody tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of prohacy. 10-00 Eventide echoes.

SAIGON

25 m.— 19-15 to 19-30 News, 19-30 to 20-30 Gramophone Records asked for by listeners.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE— 16-15 Sports, 18-00 Election address/ music, 18-45 Trafalgar Square—past and present, 19-45 Concerts, 21-00 Educating Archie, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Election address music, 23-00 Service.

EASTERN SERVICE—18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 In Hindi for India, 19-45 For children, 20-15 In Urdu for Pak., 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Letters' replies.

Sports Review

Mr. D V Amonker will broadcast a Sports Review in Marathi from All India Radio, Bombay on October 22 at 6-30 p.m.

The programme can be heard on 353 and 61.98 metres.

Bank Cashier Acquitted

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Girijashanker Liladhar Purohit, paying cashier at the Kalbadevi Branch of the United Commercial Bank, was today acquitted of the charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 40,000.

Giving the accused the benefit of doubt Mr. K. C. Thakore, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, said that the evidence brought out beyond doubt the fact the Rs. 40,000 has disappeared from the Bank on October 5, 1950. The case against the accused had not been proved beyond suspicion only, and the prosecution had failed to prove its case against the accused.

Messrs. C. N. Kanuga and Liladhar Jani appeared for the accused.

Mr. M. B. Anklesaria appeared for the prosecution.

WIFE WITH CHILD TRIES TO END LIFE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A MUSLIM mother of three children made a futile attempt to commit suicide with her youngest offspring late last night, by throwing herself across the tram track at the Corner of Grant Road, near Play House.

The 30-year-old woman later told the police that she had decided to take her life and that of her youngest child because her husband had married another woman, a few days back.

The Maharbouri Police report that at about 9-45 last evening the No. 13 tram which runs from Grant Road to Golpitha was approaching Play House, when the driver saw a woman fling herself across the tracks. She had a child in her arms. Several passers-by and some of the passengers of the tram seeing the attempt at suicide shouted and yelled, as the driver of the vehicle applied the brakes and brought the tram to a stop.

The woman was hit by the buffer and pushed a bit off the tracks. Witnesses of the scene dragged the woman off the tracks. In the meantime a constable attached to the Maharbouri Chowki arrived on the scene and the woman was taken to the chowki.

The police are making enquiries.

WITCH HUNT IN U. S.

Press Correspondent Dubbed As Red Agent

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 20. (PTI-Reuter): Miss Marcelle Hitschmannova, correspondent of the Pakistan Times at the United Nations, has been accused by Senator Herbert O'Conor, Democrat of Maryland, of having been a Soviet intelligence agent and had contacts with Communist elements in Italy, Egypt and the Middle East.

Miss Hitschmannova, a native of Egypt, denied the charge.

She was not a member of the Communist Party nor had she ever any contact with the Soviet Government, she said.

Senator O' Conor made the accusation in the Senate where the State Department was charged with evading the McCarran Act governing the residence in America of aliens with Communist connections.

Miss Hitschmannova, who has been accredited to the United Nations since 1948, issued her denial at the United Nations headquarters.

New British Envoy In Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (PTI): Sir A. Gascoigne, Britain's new Ambassador to Russia arrived here yesterday.

Sir David Kelly the former Ambassador returned to Britain on retirement on September 22.

PAK ENVOY TO PEKING

HONG KONG, Oct. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Major-Gen. Nawabzada Agha Mohammed Raza, Pakistan's first Ambassador to the People's Republic of China, arrived here today by air from Manila on his way to Peking. He will spend a few days in Hong Kong before leaving for the Chinese capital.

Widerspread Rain In Tamilnad

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Oct. 20 (UPI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:

Thundershowers have been fairly widespread in South Deccan, Rayalaseema and Travancore-Cochin, local in Bihar, Hyderabad, Tamilnad and Mysore. A few light thundershowers have also been reported from Assam, Gangetic West Bengal, South-west Madhya Pradesh and Coastal Andhradesa.

Day temperatures were appreciably to markedly above normal over the belt extending from the Punjab and East Rajasthan to Orissa and Gangetic West Bengal.

Following is the weather chart:

Ahmedabad	97	75	0.0	0.0	—0.2
BOMBAY	88	76	0.0	2.7	+0.9
Calcutta	95	81	0.0	2.9	—0.7
Delhi	99	73	0.0	0.3	...
Madras	93	79	0.0	0.6	—5.7
Poona	89	70	2.5	8.1	+5.7
Rajkot	—	71	0.0	0.0	—0.4
Sholapur	93	73	0.0	5.5	+3.1
Simla	68	52	0.0	0.0	—0.9
Surat	93	76	0.0	0.1	—0.8

Quake Shocks

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin with epicentre about 1,460 miles away from Poona, was recorded by the seismographs in the meteorological office, Poona at 6-26 p.m. IST yesterday.

Another shock of slight intensity at its origin with epicentre about 1,390 miles away from Poona was also recorded by the seismographs in the meterological office, Poona at 10-51 p.m. last night.

FINANCIAL AID TO CRIMINAL TRIBES

BOMBAY, Saturday: Financial assistance is being given by the Government of Bombay to the Sarvodaya Co-operative Carpenter's Workshop, Limited, formed by the members of ex-criminal tribes at Mundwa, in Poona District. It consists of an interest-free loan of Rs. 1,000 to be credited to the share capital account of the workshop. The loan amount is to be repaid within a period of five years in annual instalment of Rs. 200 each, the first instalment falling due after three years from the date of disbursement of the amount.

Honorary Lady Organisers: Co-operative Societies

BOMBAY, Saturday: The following women have been appointed as Honorary Lady Organisers for propaganda work in connection with the Co-operative Movement among women, in the areas shown against them for the period from November 1, 1951 to June 30, 1953.

Mrs. Vimla C Mehta (Bombay City and Suburbs); Mrs. Sobhana S Ranade (Poona City and Suburbs); Mrs. Vatsalabhai Ambegaonkar (Baroda District); Mrs. Lilavati Magadi (Dharwar and Gadag Cities); Mrs. Ashabai Tendulwadkar (Ahmednagar City); and Mrs. Charumati Yodh (Ahmedabad District).

The period of appointment of the existing Honorary Lady Organisers has been extended upto October 31, 1951.

Inauguration Of Central And Western Rlys.

NAGPUR, Oct. 20 (PTI): The Central and Western Railways will be inaugurated at Bombay by Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, Minister for Transport and Railways, on November 5, it was learnt here today.

A weekly "Janata" Express service between Delhi and Benwada starting on Saturdays and Tuesdays respectively from these places will be introduced from November 1.

REHABILITATION OF HARIJAN D.Ps

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20 (UPI): The Central Ministry of Rehabilitation has taken upon itself the task of resettling over 11,000 Harijans in Delhi, who are displaced persons from West Pakistan. An estimate places the number of families to be resettled at 2,235.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20 (PTI): The Engineer Group Day Sports Meet, 1951, will be held at Roorkee from November 5 to 7, it was announced yesterday.

American Markets

LIGHT LIQUIDATION AND HEDGE SELLING IN COTTON

General Decline In Wall Street

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

Initial small gains were largely due to accumulation of trade buying of near December and March credited to both mill and export account. Commission house buying of later deliveries was attributed to expectations of a tightening cotton supply next spring. Demand was subsequently satisfied and prices sagged on modest hedge selling and fluctuated narrowly in the afternoon with light liquidation and hedge selling absorbed by shorts and trade houses but in late dealings support dried up and the market declines on increased hedging together with sympathy with the easiness the stock market. The session closing barely steady. Sales were 150,000 bales.

The market opened up one to six points& then eased irregularly to close with net losses of 11 to 16 points.

Following were the closing, with the price range.

Delivery	Open	High	Low	Close
Spot	....	....	....	37.80
Dec.	37.05	37.05	36.85	36.85
March	36.77	36.80	36.60	36.60
May	36.68	36.69	36.52	36.53
July	36.27	36.27	36.10	36.12
Oct.	35.14	35.14	35.00	34.97
Dec.	35.06	35.06	34.93	34.91
March	34.96	35.00	35.00	34.84
NEW ORLEANS				
Spot	....	....	....	36.50
Dec.	37.02	37.04	36.83	36.83
March	36.79	36.76	36.64	36.65
May	36.70	36.71	36.55	36.56
July	36.21	36.23	36.08	36.10
Oct.	35.11	35.11	35.00	34.98
Dec.	35.01	35.02	34.91	34.90
March	34.93	34.95	34.87	34.94

WALL STREET MARKET

Selected issues made additional headway but the mainbody apparently was too bogged down by domestic and international uncertainties to chart a definite course. As a result the list presented a pattern of scattered edvances upto one point bit generally well divided fractional variations eitherside. Rails, however, overcame indecision and the ground average moved to a moderate gain. This followed pressure for an additional freight rate increase. At noon the averages were industrials 273.08 and rails 85.42.

The stock market was a slow affair in the afternoon. Numerous industrials sagged to losses of fractions to two dollars or more while rails maintained earlier improvement and some selected issues registered advances upto nearly five points. General electric dipped over two dollars on nine month earnings on 298 cents per share against 391 in the same 1950 period. A substantial tax increase offset record sales. Sudden late bulge of pressure delayed the ticker and forced well spread declines of fractions to three dollars or so. No special news accounted for the selling which brought the list to the lowest since around mid September. The closed was easy.

NEW YORK TIN

Spot tin was unchanged at 103 cents per pound. In the forward market October was quoted at 113.00 cents a pound bid while November was quoted at 113.50 cents a pound bid.

N. Y. SILVER

About fifty thousand ounces of Silver were sold locally while nonregular buyers took 75 thousand ounces at 88-1/4 cents the leading buyer again pulled out of the market. Offerings were relatively light and are expected to continue so through next week reflecting commitments to Banco Mexico.

U. S. STEEL

Following were price ranges for steel on the New York market today:

High 43-7/8, low 43/-, close 43/-.

COPRA MARKET

Copra was quoted $200 asked in the New York market today.

Coconut oil was offered at 14-1/2 cents asked.

Dealers said some material might be available on a bid of 14-1/4 cents.

Paris Gold

PARIS, Oct. 19:—On the Paris bourse today Gold was quoted at 589 francs per gram.

The previous price was 599 francs per gram.

WOOL PRICES FORCED UP

PORT ELIZABETH (South Africa) Oct 19 Good general competition forced up prices by 25 per cent at the Port Elizabeth wool sale here today. This brought prices in line with the maximum recorded price of this season early this month.

A good selection of 3.649 bales was offered of which 95 per cent were sold.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, Oct. 19

COPRA & COCONUT OIL

Copra Straits DEI FMS delivered weight cif per ton Oct-Nov 104-1/2 seller ditto seller.

Copra Philippine bulk cif per ton Oct-Nov 235 buyer 237-1/2 qtd.

Copra Ceylon FMC cif per ton Oct-Nov 104-1/2 nom ditto nom

Coconut Oil Straits drums cif per ton Oct-Nov 159 sel 159-1/2 nom.

Coconut Oil Straits bulk cif per ton Oct-Nov 151 seller 152 nom.

Coconut Oil Ceylon drums cif per ton Oct-Nov 164 seller 165 seller.

Coconut Oil Ceylon bulk cif per ton Oct-Nov 153-1/2 seller 158-1/2 seller.

Palmoil Liberian cif per ton Oct-Nov 225-1/4 seller 245 nom.

Palmoil Agola cif per hundred kilos Oct-Nov 9000 esc 9150.

Palm Belgian Congo cif per hundred kilos Oct-Nov 18000.

LONDON PEPPER

Pepper sellers were offering more freely at the lower level but buyers were showing little interest. Black lampong was 12sh. white muntok 16sh sellers shipping weights and white sarawak 16sh 6d. Delivered weight all per pound October shipments cif basis ports. Malabar spot was 1460 shillings, afloat 1370 to 1400 according to position, October 315, December 1250 per hundred weight cif United Kingdom.

LONDON TIN

The tin market was steady at a lower level during the official morning session.

The turnover totalled 95 tons of which five were for cash.

Closing prices included: Spot—buyers 1,005, sellers 1,010; business 1,010 to 952-1/2.

Three Months—buyers 955, sellers 957-1/2 — 952-1/2.

Settlement — 1,010.

During the unofficial morning session the turnover totalled 45 tons, all forward.

Closings included:

Spot—buyers 1,010, sellers 1,020; business nil.

Three months—buyers 962-1/2, sellers 965, business 962-1/2 to 955.

LONDON SILVER

Silver prices for both spot and forward were quoted unchanged at 77 pence per ounce today.

MERCURY UNCHANGED

The price of mercury was today quoted unchanged at 73-1/2 pounds per flash on the London market.

Hong Kong Gold And Exchange Quotations

HONGKONG, Oct. 19.—The following were closing rates for gold and exchange quotations on the Hong Kong market today.

HK $6.83 per U.S. dollar for cash.

HK $6.87 per U.S. dollar for TT.

HK $15.70 per pound sterling.

HK $330 per tael of gold.

On Saturday gold opened HK $330 per Chinese Tael.

Chicago Grains

CHICAGO, Oct. 19: Chicago grains prices declined on profittaking attracted the recent sharp advances with exporters buying wheat against sales of various grades to Germany. Weather conditions in the United States maize and soyabeans belt cleared following additional moisture overnight with heavy frosts unfavourable with private reports light to heavy snows and low temperatures. Rye and soyabeans rallied in late dealings on short covering while most other of the grains continued under pressure.

CHICAGO WHEAT

December	2.54-3/4
March	2.58-1/4
May	2.56-7/8
July	2.47-1/2

Singapore Pepper

SINGAPORE, Oct. 19:

Pep market was dull. Black lam s r s was five down at 640 and white muntok can down at 870 s dollars per picul exgodown.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Oct. 20.

The local Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Tata Steel Defds. were quoted around Rs. 1870/- and Indian Irons at Rs. 30/14.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Oct. 20.

The Bombay Bullion Exchange was steady with professional support for Gold but Silver remained neglected. The general feeling is bearish and there is more disposition to sell on strong markets.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 186 and declined at Rs. 185/12 on moderate selling. At this level firmness of Gold induced some buying support and Silver price advanced at Rs. 185/15. Ready Mint Silver was offered at Rs. 186/7 and Spot bullion was quoted at Rs. 185/9.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 106/4 and after declining at Rs. 108/2 advanced at Rs. 108/6 on speculative buying and steadied at Rs. 108/5. Ready foreign Gold was quoted at Rs. 108/14 and 99 per cent fine was offered at Rs. 108/9. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 76/8.

Final closing quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	185	4	0
Forward	185	12	0
Ready Gold	108	11	0
Forward	108	2	0
Sovereigns	76	12	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Oct. 20.

The produce market was quietly steady with limited business. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 220/- and advanced at Rs. 222/-.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh Quality New	43	0	0
Madras Coromandal	43	0	0
Bold	42	0	0
December-January	42	8	0
LINSEED			
Bold	39	8	0
October-November	39	8	0
February-March	39	10	0
CASTORSEED			
Madras	46	0	0
May	222	0	0
GROUNDNUTS			
Local Mills	72	0	0
R. R. Up Country	23	2	0
November	23	0	0
December	22	14	0
Castor Oil	23	0	0
Linseed Oil	22	0	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Oct. 20.

2 1/4 p.c. 1954	99	1	0
2 1/2 p.c. 1955	99	11	0
2 1/2 p.c. 1961	93	12	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1960	95	13	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1962	94	8	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1976	89	0	0
3 p.c. 1988 Con ..	92	11	0
3 p.c. 1958	99	14	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	101	0	0
3 p.c. 1957 ..	100	0	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	98	9	0
3 p.c. 1963-65	95	12	0
3 p.c. 1964	95	14	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	94	8	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	93	1	0
3 1/2 p.c. 1954-59 ..	102	10	0
4 p.c.—1960-70 ..	107	8	0
4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60	107	10	0
4 1/2 p.c. 1958-60	110	8	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3 p.c. Bombay 1962 ..	96	4	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1960 ..	97	10	0
3 3/4 p.c. U.P. 1961 ..	95	0	0
2 3/4 p.c. Madras 1961 ..	95	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955 ..	100	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1958 ..	99	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952 ..	101	0	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53 ..	100	4	0
3 p.c. U.P. 1952 ..	100	2	0
3 p.c. NWF 1952 ..	111	8	0
4 p.c. Bom. Muni. ..	103	0	0
5 p.c. Bom. Muni. 1959	110	0	0
6 p.c. Bom. Muni. 1954	106	8	0
3 1/4 Muni. 1965 ..	96	8	0
3 1/4 p.c. 1977 ..	94	0	0
3 p.c. B. P. T. 1970 ...	103	0	0

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, Oct. 20.

120 D. Ready Japan	5	3	0
150 D. Ready Japan	5	4	0
120 D. Ready Italy	5	4	0
150 D. Ready Italy	5	4	0
150 D. Ready Box Oct.		1048	
150 D. Box Nov.		1062	

October opening 1063, Highest 1058, Lowest 1048.

Polling in constituencies in the hilly tracts of the Punjab will commence from December 26, 1951, and in constituencies in the plains on January 3, 1952, according to an official announcement.

No Further Cut Of Dollar Imports

INDIA'S LIKELY STAND

BOMBAY, Saturday.

INDIA'S representatives at the forthcoming Commonwealth officials conference on dollar deficit might enunciate a policy of "no further curtailment of dollar imports", according to informed financial circles here.

These circles stated that much of the 638 million dollar deficit during the quarter just ended was attributable to the United Kingdom—a major portion of which was due to the various rearmament programmes by the U.K.—rather than to any normal variations in trade volume of the rest of the sterling area.

Last quarters high fall is again attributed to the heavy purchase of dollar cotton and tobacco and low dollar earnings from the sterling wools and tobacco. Besides Britain paid the whole of 106 million dollars that she had previously received from the European Payments Union.

Informed sources drew particular attention to the fact that the United Kingdom's dollar deficit has been on the increase since the first quarter 1951. Britain's dollar reserves fell by 598 million dollars during the quarter ended September 1951.

INDIA'S POSITION

India's dollar position, these circles stated has been comparatively easy in spite of the decline in jute exports. India has not been draining the central dollar reserves since devaluation. On the other hand she has in fact added to the reserves since then.

Following 1947 agreement regarding dollar, India was the only country that carried out the convention both in the letter and spirit df the agreement. Not all countries in the sterling area were able to do that.

In view of the strange situation with India having a comparatively easy dollar position and the United Kingdom having a big deficit, financial circles felt it would not be advisable to reduce further the imports from the dollar area.

These circles feared that any further curtailment of dollar imports into India might aggravate inflation at home and check the economic progress in the country.

Next to the United Kingdom, Pakistan was the only other country which has a continuous dollar drain without any compensatory contribution in gold. Actually Pakistan has been responsible by a recent agreement, for the drawing of four million pounds worth of gold from the Central resources.

DEFICIT

Though Australia and South Africa are contributing to the dollar deficit, financial circles added, these deficits are counterbalanced by the sale of their gold to the sterling area.

In the light of the arguments, what has been termed by the British Treasury officials as the dollar deficit of the sterling area, durin the quarter just ended, was described by informed financial sources as "by and large the deficit of the U.K."

The gold and dollar deficit of the sterling area during the last quarter was 638 million dollars compared with a surplus of 54 million dollars in the second quarter of 1951 and surplus of 360 million dollars in the first quarter. Britain's gold and dollar reserves fell by 598 million dollars during the quarter ended September 30.

The loss in the last quarter has been described second only to the loss of 673 million dollars in the third quarter of 1940 when Britain and the Commonwealth were fighting and financing a world war "almost single handed."

LICENCES FOR IMPORTERS

Mode Of Application

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20 (PTI): The Government of India have decided to allow established importers who were unable to obtain licences for the January-June period to apply for the July-December period subject to certain conditions.

In the licensing policy for the current period, announced on June 15, the provisions made for the doubling of licences in the case of certain serial numbers of the import trade control schedule were based on the assumption that established importers would have obtained licences for January-June in the ordinary course of their business. It has since been represented that in some cases this was not so.

Applications will now be entertained from such established importers who would have qualified for a quota licence in terms of the policy and licensing basis applicable to the licensing period January-June, and who are able to show good and sufficient cause for their failure to obtain a licence for that period.

ENTITLEMENT

In the case of such applications as are now admitted, licences will be granted according to entitlement for the July-December period only. In calculating the entitlement the increased quota percentages allowed in the case of items for which supplementary licences are being granted will be taken into account.

Applications will not be entertained on grounds of either imports made during the financial year 1950-51 being larger than the years for which evidence could be produced in January-June, or of cases where the July-December quota would be below Rs. 500, since that was the minimum value for which a quota licence could be issued under the rules in force in January-June 1951.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

The market continued quiet round the speculative countries while other stocks remained steady and unchanged. The volume of business was limited. Following are today's final transactions upto 1-20 p.m.

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 92-11 lots three per cent 1957 100 lot three per cent loan 1963-65 95-12 s lot.

BANKS: Bharat 3-8 Hind 23-4 Imperial fully paid 1860.

COTTONS: Elgin Mills 16-3.

COALS: Bharat Colliery pref 56-12 s lot Burrakur 15-9 Jutes Agarpara 23 s lot Bengal 37-12 Nuddea 67-8 Hooghly 60-4 odd lot Howrah 33-2.

ENGINEERINGS: Braithwaite and Co 9 ct Indian Iron 30-14 Jessop and Co. 22-12 Kumardhubi Eng. 7-14 Steel Corpn 22-4

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corpn. 2-12 Indian Copper 2-13 Karanpura Dev 24-14 Sone Valley Cement 6-15 Calcutta Elec 14-13 Angelo Bros 29-2 B I Corpn 10-3 Dunlop Rubber 31-8 Metal Box 19-15 Rallis India Ltd. 108-4 Rohtas Industry Ordy 7-2 Titaghur Paper 37-14 Assam Saws 7-4 India Steamship 5-14.

SUGARS: Balrampur 9-6 ct Belsund 7-1 Carew and Co. 7 Samastipur 19-6 ct.

TEAS: Dhelakhat 10-12 Hantapara 213 Hasimara 37-14 Hattikhira 15-12 Lackatoorah 8-12 Naga Hills 17.

SUGAR PRICES

BOMBAY, Oct. 20.

Ready	178	0	0
Kartak	172	8	0
Magsar	170	8	0

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

Previous Closing	36.60
Today's Opening	36.55
Difference	—5
Today's Closing	36.75
Difference	+15

NANAK'S PHILOSOPHY

JUPJI—THE SIKH PRAYER, translation by Khushwant Singh. (Royal India, Pakistan & Ceylon Society, London. Price Re. 1.)

A translation of scriptures comes as a surprise from the pen of an author of short stories (The Mark of Vishnu) which made him notorious for their risky character. The surprise is only surpassed by the excellence of the translation. Sardar Khushwant Singh can be proud of being the first to translate this intricate piece of 15th century Punjabi prayer into English verse—and make it at once intelligible and pleasant to read. The trouble with the earlier translations, which were largely literal was that they not only lost the poetic quality of the original but were so involved in their mystic nomenclature as to become practically meaningless. This was further complicated by the difference in the various interpretations. Khushwant Singh has apparently looked into all the earlier works and being unwilling (or unable) to make up his mind on the conflicting translations, decided to accept as authoritative the Punjabi commentary of the leading Sikh theologian Bhai Vir Singh of Amritsar. He could not have made a safer or a more popularly acceptable choice.

ESSENCE OF NANAK'S PHILOSOPHY

This new translation will be welcomed by educated Hindus and Sikhs, who recite this prayer every morning but have been unable to gauge its meaning to the full. Good examples of the translator's effort are the last few verses of the prayer, which contain as it were the essence of Guru Nanak's philosophy told in simile and metaphor. These have been simplified without taking any liberty with the original.

"As a beggar goes a-begging,
Bowl in one hand, staff in the other,
Rings in his ears in ashes smothered,
So go thou forth in life.
With earrings made of contentment,
with modesty thy begging bowl.
Meditation the fabric of thy garment.
Knowledge of death thy cowl.
Let thy mind be chaste, virginal clean,
Faith the staff on which to lean.
Thou shalt then thy fancy humiliate
With mind subdued, the world subjugate.
Hail! and to thee be salutation
Thou art primal Thou art pure,
Without beginning, without termination,
In single form, for even endure."

"From the store-house of compassion
Seek knowledge for thy food.
Let thy heart-beat be the call of the conch-shell
Blown in gratitude.

He is the Lord. His is the will,
His the creation,
He is the master of destiny, of union and separation.

Hail! and to thee be salutation.
Thou art primal, Thou art pure,
Without beginning, without termination,
In single form, for ever endure."

"If thou must make a gold coin true
Let thy mint these rules pursue.

In the forge of continence
Let the goldsmith be a man of patience,
His tools be made of knowledge.
His anvil made of reason;
With the fear of God the bellows blow.
With prayer and austerity make the fire glow.
Pour the liquid in the mould of love,
Print the name of the Lord thereon,
And cool it in the holy waters."

The booklet has an introduction on Sikh faith and practice which is not likely to be of much value to Indian readers. It is elementary and apparently meant for those who know little or nothing of Sikh religion. The cover bears an extremely attractive woodcut design of Guru Nanak seated amongst his disciples. It is the work of Mr. Chintamoni Kar, the Bengali artist settled in London, whose works have frequently been on view at the Royal Academy.

AN INDIAN SURVEYS ENGLISH AUTHORS

A SONG OF ROLAND AND OTHER STUDIES by V. K. Ayappan Pillai. Published by Hind Kitabs Ltd., Bombay. Price Rs. 3 as. 12. Pages 141

THE modern age is nothing if not critical and there is no department of life or literature that has escaped critical scrutiny "the free play of the mind," to use Matthew Arnold's famous phrase defining criticism.

Literary criticism is the adventure of a man's soul among books and its doyens number some of the great names in English literature—Coleridge, Matthew Arnold, Hazlitt, Lamb and De Quincey, and in our own times Lytton Strachey, Middleton Murray, Virginia Woolf, T. S. Eliot and Lascelles Abecrombie.

Original literary work by Indian authors in English is comparatively rare and original literary criticism by Indians is rarer still. Hence it is that the books of critical appreciation we review otday is very welcome indeed. This book—"A Song Of Roland And Other Studies" by Ayappan Pillai—contains eighteen studies in the shape of short critical treatises on some outstanding literary topics.

The author is Professor of English at Presidency College, Madras, and the papers are the result of his intimate acquaintance with literature in general and with English literature in particular. They have been brought together from a number of different sources: One of them was delivered as a presidential address at an educational conference, two others were broadcast as talks from the Madras Station of All India Radio, and the rest have appeared before in journals like the "Literary Review", Bombay, and the Literary Supplement of "The Hindu", Madras.

FIVE PAPERS

The first part of the book contains five papers on "The Song of Roland", a mediaeval French epic lying at the root of French literature, a poem that has been called the "Iliad of the Middle Ages", on Fables and Fabulists; on the Ober-Ammergu Passion Play, the most eagerly awaited dramatic performance in the whole world, which is put through on a huge open air stage, once in ten years, by a small village community in Bavaria, and which depicts the story of Christ through the moving performances of its village actors; on personality in education; and finally, on modern literary criticism itself—on its method of approach as embodied in the twin aspects of romantic and classical criticism and on its great exponents.

The rest of the papers, contained in the second part of the book, are on subjects ranging from a Malayalam classic—the historic romance, "Marthanda Varma"—to Shakespeare Included here are studies on Restoration Tragedy, on the great English poet William Cowper, on American English and American tendencies towards leftist criticism; on romantic love as the allegorical tradition of the Middle Ages; on language in history; and finally, four papers on Shakespeare and Shakespearean criticism.

It would doubtless be a mistake to regard Mr Pillai's work as approaching anywhere near the standard one has come to expect in the 20th century from giants of literary criticism like Strachey, Abecrombie, Murray, Eliot and the great German scholars But the papers as they stand touch a fairly high level of literary criticism and in the bleakness of the critical scene they are like welcome zephyrs sweeping across the Indian literary horizon.

WIDE VARIETY

The studies are not confined to any one branch of world literature, but touch upon a wide variety of topics and throughout they reveal the author's versatility, his wide reading and his scholarship in the lore of literature. Shakespeare particularly is his forte and in the analysis of the work of the Bard of Avon, Mr. Pillai reveals a deep erudition and a comprehensive acquaintance with the different facades of Shakespearean criticism.

One wishes that the author had been more original in his criticism. Throughout he quotes profusely and often from the works of eminent critical authorities and this tends to obscure his own analysis and to deprive the studies of originality. Mr. Pillai appears more as the "compere" of original criticism on the different literary topics he handles than as an original critic himself This, coupled with the pedestrian nature of his style, at points precludes the consideration for his work that the lucidity and objectivity of his analysis warrants

However, the studies are both refreshing and thought-provoking and if the task of all literary criticism is to kindle in the mind of the reader to desire to delve deeper into the treasure of literature, Mr. Pesai's work goes a long way towards fulfilling that task!

BOOKS IN BRIEF

THE 4TH YEAR: Published by the Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Price Re. 1 as. 8. Pages 315.

INDIA IN WORLD ECONOMY: Published by the Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Price Re. 1 as. 8. Pages 79.

A 7-DAY BEAUTY PLAN: Published by Eve's Weekly, Bombay. Price Re. 1. Pages 31.

The achievements of the Government of India and the various State Governments during 1950-51 form the subject matter of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting publication— "The 4th Year". A new feature, the introduction— "In Retrospect"—surveys the progress made in the four years since the attainment of independence. The first part of the book sums up the activities of the Central Government on the social, production, home and international fronts, while the second part is devoted to doings in Part A, Part B and Part C states

The object of "India in World Economy" is to provide a rapid statistical survey of the economic life of this country in relation to the rest of the world, all figures indicating the position as existing in 1948 Diagramatical and graphic comparisons of economic figures are contained in 37 plates, and for those who revel in comparative economic statistics this book will be a mine of information.

"A 7-day Beauty Plan' is an Eve's Weekly pamphlet that promises to make every female a Helen of Troy in the short space of a week May we point out to the authoress that in India we do not need slimming menus to reduce: nature and government between them operate very effectively and the great problem is not how to reduce but how to add corpulence to our meagre frames. Again the elaborate breakfast-lunch-dinner menus prescribed for slimming would be Bacchalian feasts in a country where the luckier ones eat once a day the less lucky once in two days and the least lucky simply starve It is difficult to say more or to regard seriously a pamphlet that seems to be a mere recapitulation of the hotch-potch to be found on the beauty pages of American magazines and whose theme-song seems to be "to reduce or not to reduce, that is the question."

'IF I ONLY HAD THE KEY'?

Immel in The Peoria Journal

STORY OF A LOVER OF SNAKES

DON'T read this if you are one of those people who cannot bear snakes. This was the attitude of the parents of Raymond L. Ditmars, who became famous as Curator of Snakes at the New York Zoological Park, writes Allen Grant in "John O' London's Weekly".

They suffered agonies when their child, even before he was five years old, developed a passion for putting crawling things into his pockets. He found his first group of garter snakes on the outskirts of Brooklyn but was not allowed to bring them home. However, on holiday with his grandmother at Hartford he began to catch and handle snakes and only frightened that lady the more when he tried to reassure her by saying,

"They don't like it much on, they know I won't get hurt. The only poisonous snakes in this part of the country are rattlers and copperheads and they're easy to recognize I've seen some handsome rattlers around here," he added

He formed a club of young naturalists at his New York school, where he was allowed to keep one or two harmless snakes in an empty room, and he made his first demonstration when he found that one of his snakes could not cast its skin. His schoolboy friends watched the experiment.

Pulling gingerly on the fragile skin, he found that it came away fairly easily He drew it slowly over the head, disclosing the gleaming new skin beneath. With growing confidence, he repeated the operation on the lower jaw Soon the garter snake was emerging from its skin, slipping out of it across Ray's lap as he carefully, almost holding his breath, pulled back the old skin.

Rattle-snakes abounded in the country districts around New York in the years before 1900, and as a boy on holiday in Connecticut he caught his first rattle-snake. He handled and examined them throughout the summer. Attempts to persuade him to give up his natural history interests and to go into the army were in vain, and when he showed one of the experts of the Museum of Natural History twenty mounted varieties of a moth which the specialist thought was extremely rare, he was given a job of mounting butterflies in the museum.

From this his progress as a naturalist was natural.

He was actually allowed to keep poisonous snakes in his office, and they all behaved perfectly because of his care in handling them so gently that they were never frightened.

Long before he was twenty he had made friends with the Keeper of Reptiles at the Central Park Menagerie by repeating his performance of skin-removing with a ten-foot boa-constrictor with only the keeper to watch him. He still had trouble with his parents' objections, and no wonder, for when he was installing some new snakes in his cages at home he found himself with an eleven-foot boa-constrictor in his arms with its tail twisted round the banisters; father, who came on the scene at that moment, struck the tail with his stick in alarm and young Ditmars staggered back into his snake room.

Uttering cries of consternation, Ray's parents rushed after him. They found their son, still enfolded in the big boa and sagging under its weight, quietly laughing as he stroked and soothed it. A few moments more and he had induced it to cast off and crawl peaceably into its cage

Snake-Charmers

Among the friends he made through his snakes were a troupe of snake-charmers They were performing with diamond-back rattlers, among the most deadly of North American serpents, and the poison fangs had not been drawn. Ditmars knew enough to know the danger.

"Jack," Ray warned one day "I wish you'd be more careful with those deadly brutes of yours. You think you're keeping out of range, but the wood of that platform's so smooth that they're likely to slide as they strike, and get you"

Jack laughed easily. "Don't worry, Ray. We pretend to be a little careless, just to give the audience a thrill, but as a matter of fact we're mighty cautious."

"I hope you really are," Ray observed seriously.

Some months later, on their return to New York, exactly what Ditmars feared happened and Jack died on the night on which he was struck

This was one of the incidents that turned Ditmars to the consideration of finding an antidote to snake bite. He became an expert at extracting venom from fangs of snakes and supplied it to doctors who were carrying out research on the subject. Before a New York medical society he de-

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How Cobras Respond To Music

Character Training In Camps

BATTLE OF LIFE IS WON ON PLAY FIELDS

By Badford Bentley

TODAY boys and girls in summer camps are taught the art of winning or losing gracefully through group living and competitive sports which are designed to develop sound character traits.

IN these days of urban living when so many children spend the majority of their lives in a city, the popularity of summer camps is steadily increasing. Such camps offer the city child an opportunity for outdoor living and a proximity to nature not possible in his regular habitat. But today summer camps provide much more than a safe and pleasant holiday; they offer a programme directed toward character training and the development of a healthy, cooperative spirit which will enrich a child's future life.

Today there is among American camp directors an ever present and increasing interest to co-operate in every way possible with families so that the children who are in camp may receive the full benefit of a continuous educational and recreational programme with the camp contributing its share to the greater contribution of the home, says the author in this article to "The Christian Science Monitor".

Recently, in cooperating with the efforts of directors of camps in the United States to determine just what parents want for their children in camp, a large number of parents were kind enough to complete a questionnaire. The returns provided most interesting reading since the tabulation indicated clearly that parents on the whole are well informed about camps. The reasons they gave for sending their children to camp indicated that they feel character training is more important than merely the acquisition of skills.

To learn to win and lose gracefully, to learn consideration for others, and to learn self-reliance and responsibility are the primary reasons for having a child attend camp, according to the answers given by this parent group.

Naturally, in a camp setting these character attributes may be acquired and at the same time camping and sport skills do not have to be neglected because through the teaching of camping and sport skills the less tangible character qualities may be taught. Camping in the past 75 years has come a long way from the safe, outdoor recreation it originally was to its present status of a well-planned programme directed toward enriching the lives of young people.

FUN AND LAUGHTER

Present-day camp directors are fully conscious of the need of boys and girls for a well-integrated life, and many opportunities are presented whereby the child is permitted to develop to his fullest potentiality along carefully guided lines. Also camp directors are ever conscious of the fact that children need plenty of fun and laughter, so that the combination of character training, camping, and sport skills acquired and fun and laughter are all important ingredients in the camp experience for a child.

The idea of winning and losing gracefully, because it applies through a child's entire life, certainly cannot be confined to any one realm of activity, but in summer camps, which offer competitive sports, a child can learn valuable lessons in the art of good sportsmanship.

Today's world is such that competition presents itself hourly to most men and women and boys and girls. Many people feel that it is wrong to force children into competition, and of course they are correct. On the other hand, all those concerned with helping boys and girls to learn to live in the world must realise that if they can learn to compete without having the competition dominate their thinking or upset their nerves, then they have been helped to take one more step toward learning to live without strain.

BE A GOOD LOSER

The art of losing gracefully deserves first consideration. Everyone, some time during his life, is going to lose, and if a child learns to do so without offering excuses, without detracting from the winner's pleasure, and, equally important, without being unduly upset himself, then that child has made a real accomplishment. All the games in camp are tools by which this losing gracefully may be learned. An incident which occurred several years ago in a boy's camp in the northeastern State of New Hampshire well exemplifies the art of losing gracefully. A 12-year-old camper was by far the best tennis player in his group, but he was defeated in the finals of the tournament. After the last point this boy, the loser, ran to the back of the court, covered his racquet with his sweater, and then hurried to the net to congratulate the winner. A few minutes later a counsellor discovered that the loser had four strings broken in his racquet. Disappointing as defeat must have been to the boy, he nevertheless won a victory in his character development by going out of his way to conceal the broken strings from his opponent in order not to detract from his pleasure in winning.

In connection with learning to win gracefully, a child must learn to let his opponent know that he enjoyed the contest and that he is pleased to win but not proud of it. For example, one boy who won rather regularly always found an opportunity soon after the contest to spend time with the loser helping him to improve his skill at the game; as a result this boy was respected and welcomed in all competitions.

There are innumerable ways in which this matter of winning and losing may be taught in camp. The counsellors and directors may accomplish a great deal by setting the necessary example. However, this example is visibly weakened unless parents exhibit the same attitude at home just as it is greatly strengthened by the active support of the family.

GROUP FEELING

Group feeling in camp makes a great deal of difference to the individual thinking of the campers. A skilful counsellor can guide the group thinking so that it becomes accepted to win and lose gracefully; than every individual in the group has benefited, for all thrcugh his life he will be faced with the possibility of accepting defeat or victory. A group of boys in a camp a few years ago started the custom of never offering an excuse after a defeat. Soon other boys followed their example and by the middle of the summer even casual visitors were commenting on the happy spirit of friendship existing all through the camp. Again, enhanced by the camp setting, certain situations may be constructed so that a child may achieve enough so that he is not upset by losing occasionally. By the same technique, a child may lose often enough so that he does not become overconfident about winning, for it is as wrong to win callously as it is to lose too calmly.

From the foregoing, it is apparent that in this realm considered important by both parents and camp directors, a good camp experience may mean a great deal to a child. The ability to win and lose gracefully will equip him more readily to adjust to the vicissitudes he will inevitably encounter as he travels through life.

AIDS TO CHARACTER TRAINING

At a girls' camp in the United States a group reading period marks the end of a busy day devoted to the study of handicrafts, competitive sports and outdoor recreation.

CHILDREN CAN BE BORN TO DEAD FATHERS

Quick-Freezing Of Sperms Preserves Them For Ages

SUPPOSE a young man was to present himself today and claim to be the son of William Shakespeare and Mrs. Siddons? The psychiatrists would have the support of the historians as well as the gynaecologists in certifying him as a triple anachronism That will not necessarily be true in the future, writes Ritchie Calder in 'New Statesman and Nation'.

The technique of quick-freezing definitely, announced by Medical germ-cells and keeping them indefinitely, announced by Dr. A. S. Parkes, of the National Institute for Medical Research, at the British Association, can mean (as he said) a complete change in the significance of time. At present it applies to the male sperm, but it might also be adapted to the female ovum. A man alive in 1951 and a woman alive in 2,051 might be "mated" in 2,251 to produce a child by a pre-natal foster-mother. The wise child, as someone remarked to me at the B.A. will know his father from the history-books.

There does not appear to be any doubt about the effectiveness of the method. We were shown motion-pictures taken through the misroscope. In normal media used in cell work, the formation of ice-crystals can spear or crush the germ-cells. When, however, the sperm is placed in glycerol (a constituent of anti-freeze which motorists use in their radiators) that does not happen.

The temperature is dropped to minus 70 degrees centigrade. We saw sperms swarming and darting in lively fertility in their original state. Then, under freezing, their movement slowed down and congealed in aspic-like mass: then the glycerine crystals formed, not stabbing or crushing but cushioning the sperms in the interstices of the crystals.

Then we saw the thawing and the final liberation of the sperms in swirling life-dance.

As a check, the same technique was demonstrated with red blood-corpuscles replacing the germ cells.

The Chances

Dr. Parkes pointed out that glycerol is a "benign medium." In freezing, about ten per cent of the blood cells fail to survive, and he reckoned that the same is true of the germ-cells; but, he stressed, it is the weaker brethren, the defective cells, which die, so that the survivors are the hardiest and healthiest.

The blood-cells retain all their qualities and can be used in blood transfusions and, similarly the spermatozoa keep their vigour and, by artificial insemination, will fertilise the ovum—after an indefinite interval.

The method applies to fowl, animal or human sperm. Indeed, human sperm responds best of all. Dr. Parkes was talking to the physiologists and agriculturists at the B.A. and the farmers and breeders "jumped" immediately to its practical significance; it means that a prize-bull or a thoroughbred stallion can "bank" its semen and produce progeny long after it is dead. A Derby winner could remain at stud for centuries. When its meaning for humans is grasped, there will be a tremendous outcry. ("This kind of research", said Dr. Parkes in a classical understatement, "has its embarrassments as well as its benefits"). The 'faith and morals" issues raised by artificial birth-control and by artificial insemination are nothing compared with those created by Man's power to determine "living immortality." Moral philosophers, apart from from the dogmatists, will find it a disturbing problem. Who is going to be responsible for this kind of conscious-selection and predetermined evolution?

Consider, too, that we should be skipping the natural selection processes of successive generations

It was once pointed out that, by artificial insemination, Lenin could have fathered children by all the women in the U.S.S.R. By the new method of preservation he could still be doing so. In the reproductive term of men and women, a couple could produce enough germ cells to last for generations and could "mate" in each generation.

It would be a case of breeding from prototypes, since what I have called the "pre-natal foster mother" in whom the cells are implanted and married would have no effect on the heredity and no more influence on the child, in a healthy pregnancy, than a wet-nurse has in suckling somebody else's child.

Think of the effect on our ideas of property. What would the lawyers make of a case where a man and woman, legally married, put their legitimate germ-cells into cold-storage and begat progeny long after they were dead? What about the Third Earl being born after the Seventh Earl? James II's warming pan was a mild complication compared with the vacuum flask. We can imagine the repository of the Immortals—a National Biological Gallery, like the National Portrait Gallery (complete with a Poet's Corner) where, at minus 70 degrees centigrade, the living germ-cells of famous men and women could be retained indefinitely and revived and mated at the behest of a selection committee.

I have always thought Aldous Huxley's "Brave New World" a terrifying and obnoxious place, but here we have the elements of it—Humanity preserved in anti-freeze, like pickled eggs in Isinglas

Already, by electrical stimulation of the pituitary, ovulation can be induced out of the normal cycle. Biologists can take a fertilised ovum of a pedigree rabbit, of a breed too delicate for travail, and transfer it to a hardy scrub rabbit as the "prenatal foster-mother." By gland-injec-

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Lid Off Malayan Tangle

in the remote jungles, and they have been ingenious enough to move their headquarters from one thick jungle to another.

Lastly, the British have not so far been able to bring about complete agreement amongst the three main communities, namely the Malays, Chinese and Indians. To begin with, the formation of a Malayan Union brought a storm of protests from all sections of the population. The newly set-up Federation, though a better proposition than the Malayan Union, is actually in the form of an experiment. Certain modifications were made recently in its constitution to allow the formation of the present ministerial government.

Briggs Plan

To combat the bandits' activities, the British sent to Malaya a tried-out soldier General Briggs, who made out a plan whereby the bandits would be pushed out systematically from Malaya. The Briggs' Plan was sound in theory, but when put into practice showed certain shortcomings. But it must be stated that events did take a different shape since the arrival of General Briggs, who intensified the anti-bandit campaign

Today, it can be said that the Briggs plan has been working out fairly successfully, that the situation is well in hand, and that there is now no cause for alarm.

According to Briggs himself, it will take some time to liquidate the terrorists, mainly because of the difficult terrain over which operations have to be carried out. Briggs has since returned to the U.K., and it is left to be seen how his successor General Lockhart (the ex-Commander-in-Chief of India) will handle the situation.

During Briggs' tenure of office security measures had been tightened up. The rubber planters and their staffs have been freely provided with arms and ammunition for self-protection. Troops have been posted at vital spots dotted all over the peninsula. Under a carefully made-out plan, a net-work of roads has been constructed to facilities movement of troops. All this has brought about a sense of security amongst the people.

Coupled with the above, immigration has been firmly controlled since the banning of the Communists in July, 1948.

Squatters Problem

That was why the Government paid so much attention to the squatter problem, and put into effect tentative plans to rehabilitate the squatters. This rehabilitation, which is also in the nature of an experiment to convert the squatters into useful citizens, is progressing well.

The most important thing of all is that the bandits are being slowly but surely beaten at their own game. They have been harassed and plastered by the Army and R.A.F. operating in close co-operation. News has eked out that the bandits' ammunition position is far from satisfactory. With the confidence returning amongst the civil population in the remote areas, the raiders will soon find it difficult to maintain themselves. All this has brought about the high morale of the British, who now hold the initiative.

In Other Spheres

Although the British have been unable to liquidate the bandits completely, they have achieved substantial success in other spheres. Most important of all is that life is fast returning to normal, and commerce is flourishing once more. People go about their daily business in a more congenial atmosphere than that prevailing three years ago, when it was considered dangerous to venture out-of-doors after dusk. Life in Singapore, Penang, Kuala Lumpur and other big towns is 'par excellence' a revival of merriment, ease and pleasure.

Since July, 1948, due to the influx from the mainland to Singapore and Penang, there has been an acute shortage of housing.

In Singapore, are crammed a

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million souls as compared to the mere 400,000 in 1941.

Millions of Dollars' worth of merchandise pass through the entrepots of Singapore and Penang every month. Therefore the Government is stepping up the housing programme to ease the situation.

In 1950, Malaya produced approximately 50,000 tons of tin and 700,000 tons of rubber, as compared with 1945 production figures of 3,200 tons of tin and 8,700 tons of rubber!

Present conditions indicate that prices will remain high so long as the current international situation persists.

Today, Malaya is the world's leading rubber producer, and its tin output is over 35 per cent of the total world production. Not only that. Malaya is the Commonwealth's greatest dollar earner.

Malayan Politics

Until very recently, the United Malay Nation Organisation was led by Dato Onn, present Home Member in the Federal Cabinet, and managed to achieve safeguards of Malay interests. Of late, there was some discussion amongst the rank and file of the UMNO to admit members other than Malays into its fold, by altering its name to United Malayan (as opposed to Malay) Organisation, but somehow the scheme fell through and the UMNO retains its original character.

The Chinese are a highly politically conscious race, and have grouped together into a well-knit organisation known as the Malayan Chinese Association, led by the veteran Dato Tan Cheng Lock, who commands the confidence of the mapority of the Chinese in Malaya, and reacted favourably to the establishment of the Federation. But it is imminent that the Chinese will keep on clamouring until they obtain larger representation in the Government. The British have been studying the Chinese problem in a new light to effect a lasting solution.

The general feeling in certain quarters that "the ten million Chinese in S. E. Asia constitute a potential 'fifth column' and are fence-sitters" has met with the following retort from Dato Tan Cheng Lock: "This unceasing fear of the overseas Chinese has been constantly injected into the people and the idea spread all over the world. It springs from ignorance, prejudice and ulterior motives, and it has produced anti-Chinese policy in some countries in S. E.-Asia." This takes the lid off the idea that all Chinese in Malaya are Communists.

The Malayan Indian Congress, representing the 6½ lakh Indinas had sided with the Malayas and Chinese against the Malayan Union. Later it also boycotted the Federation, as a protest against the severity of immigration and citizenship laws. However, of late, the MIC has fallen in line with the UMNO and MCA to give the Federation a fair trial.

The main crux of the Indian problem has been that most of them desire to retain Indian nationality, while simultaneously claiming rights applicable to Malayan citizens, by virtue of residential qualifications.

This is tantamount to dual citizenship, which is both impossible and highly undesirable. They will soon have to decide one way or the other.

Foundations Of Unity

Recently, Dato Onn bin Ja'afar, who as leader of the UMNO was highly successful in organising the Malays into one political group, has founded a new organisation called the Independence of Malaya Party. If Dato Onn has left the UMNO, he has done so with a reason. He has seen the consequences of communalism in neighbouring countries, and forsees that it can have very dangerous results in Malaya, especially when his community is in a minority.

His exit from the UMNO has left a void hard to be filled, but he has done it in the larger interests of Malaya.

All Malayans irrespective of race or creed will be welcome as members in the IMP on a basis of equality. Dato Onn is thus laying the foundation of Malayan unity and fraternity.

Some Chinese and Indians may be somewhat suspicious of the Dato's future intentions, but Dato Onn has reiterated his confidence to steer through safely thus paving the way to better understanding amongst all sections of the population. He has of late held consultations with the MCA and MIC leaders, but it is yet too early to state the latter's reactions.

In spite of his exit from the UMNO, Dato Onn still commands a large following and his frank statements about Malaya's goal as a dominion are characteristic of his moderate tendencies.

He means to achieve Dominion States for Malaya through constitutional methods, and in this he has official support.

The planters, who since the last three years have had a tough time, have gradually begun to veer and adapt themselves to the new conditions in Malaya, as they have suffered several casualties due to banditry, the new arrivals became more popular on account of their moderate views.

A few "rebels" who have been at variance with the old-timers are showing up their heads to express sympathy with the political aspirations of the people.

As a matter of fact, due to the emergency many old-timers have actually either resigned or retired prematurely to return to the U.K, and thus it will not be long before all the planters shed their old ideas and move with the times. They would thus gain the confidence of not only working for them, but also the population in general.

India's Role

The trend of future events is dependent on those in Thailand, Indonesia and Indo-China which are centres of Communist activity. Even far-off Korea may have some effect on the Malayan scene.

Should the ministerial setup prove a success, it will undoubtedly be a step forward towards self-government. Since one of the main problems is Malay and Chinese representation in the legislature, the British have to tackle it in a more realistic manner.

Certain quarters have advanced that the Indian entity may well act as a balancing force between the Malays and the Chinese.

So far Malaya has not been much affected by the call for a "Malay Bloc" from Communist quarters in S.E. Asia, and it must guard itself from such vague proposals, as the consequences may cause internal disharmony and end up in a conflagration difficult to handle.

Dato Onn's IMP is an apt answer to foreign gestures in this direction.

While working for the political advancement of Malaya, the British are wide-awake to the bandit situation. It is probable that General Lockhart may further intensify the anti-bandit campaign. Incidentally, bandit raids during the last six months have been few and far between.

How long it will take to liquidate the bandits, it is difficult to say but one thing stands out clear, that the bandits realise that they are fighting a losing war.

The Malayans are awake to the fact that it is not an ordinary tussle between the government and the bandits, but a war between two ideologies, democracy and Communism. Besides, the people also realise that Communist activity in Malaya is part of a well-organised plan for Communist expansion in S.-E. Asia, hatched by Moscow.

The main reason for the British reoccupation of Malaya in August 1945 was to regain their lost prestige of 1942. Now that prestige has been regained, will Britain secede from Malaya? Britain has lost most of her possessions in Asia—India, Burma and Ceylon being the most important. Their last stronghold in Asia remains Malaya, and it is probable that Britain would prolong her stay in Malaya, which economically is acre for acre still one of the richest areas on the globe, and thus a veritable paradise in the sphere of business.

To put it in a nut-shell Malaya is the acid test of Britain's sincerity to establish self-government in her dependent territories.

In any case, so long as the bandit menace stares the country in the face, it would be unfair for the British to leave Malaya, and leave it at the mercy of the forces of destruction.

Great Experiment

Malaya had never known the devastation of war until the Jap invasion. It took some time before the people could recover from the shock they received, and now after six years of careful healing, they are determined to forge ahead and rise to a new height, that of the brotherhood of nations. It will not be long before Malaya becomes a potential member of the Commonwealth of Nations.

From a nerve-shattered country, which it became during the Jap occupation, Malaya has shaken off the shock to make rapid progress in every sphere of life.

Malaya is actually the laboratory of a great experiment, unique in itself, an experiment which may one day prove to the world at large, that peoples of different races, colours and creeds can live in harmony under one roof.

One can hardly see the successful outcome of this wonderful experiment rising above the horizon not far away, ushering in a new era to this land of milk and honey.

On the whole, therefore, the near future will bring in better times for Malaya. This can be achieved by a genuine and sincere effort on the part of both the government and the people. Otherwise, there is a possibility of Malaya becoming the melting pot of S. E. Asia, which is a thing least desired in the interest of global peace, most of all by the people of Malaya.

MILLION-DOLLAR BRAINS

(Continued from Page 2)

lower-rank research engineers for much more than the famous consultant.

Sometimes a man's or woman's gilteged rating is temporary. Theatrical producers, for example, frequently take out key-man policies on their leading actors and actresses. In research work, too, short-term policies are popular. Colour photography and plastics are industries in which key researchers are insured only for the period it will take them to perfect a product.

Then there's the case of the million-dollar scholar.

Behind the president's desk of a Midwestern college sits a man worth one million dollars to his board of trustees.

At Harding College in the little county-seat town of Searcy, Arkansas, Dr. George Benson was figured to be the only one who could carry out a five-year campaign for a 1½-million-dollar expansion fund.

So, for a dol. 16,500 annual premium divided among 61 insurance companies the college took out a million-dollar, five-year, key-man policy on the famous educator. Now, should death—or another job—them do part, the college building fund will suffer a minimum financial loss. To Harding College, the brain of George Benson is indispensable.

"There's a worm in my garden that must be blind."

"How do you make that out?"

"Well, it's been flirting with a piece of string for the last week."

Ancient Man Was Smarter

(Continued from Page 2)

and economy of time these are judged by critics to be on a par with almost anything we have to offer. The artist's name, unfortunately, is not known, since he died some 25,000 years ago.

In an age of famine and malnutrition, the declining yield of agricultural lands is a sore problem. Many authorities, re-discovering Malthus, say that the number of people the earth can support is very sharply limited, and that we are touching that limit. Hopefully, archaeologists can point to many areas whose yield, neglected, can again be brought back to the high level of cultivation employed by the ancients. A recent bulletin of the American Society of Civil Engineers states that:

"Estimates of the ancient population supported by history's first large-scale irrigation project in the Tigris-Euphrates Valley run as high as 50 million people. Some of the ancient canals, 400 feet wide date back to 5,000 B.C. Now the valley supports but eight million people ....."

A major and little-known engineering feat of the Orient was the boring of the Siloam tunnel about 700 B.C. under King Hezekiah of Judah, to supply Jerusalem with water during siege. Cut through 1,777 feet of solid rock from opposite ends simultaneously, the tunnel has an average height of six feet. The tools used were wedge, hammer and pick, and, possibly, a simple handdrill. The commemorative inscription archaeologists found in the tunnel is worthy of study as a source of inspiration for similar workers today:

"The boring through is completed. And this is the story of the boring through: while yet they plied the drill, each toward his fellow, and while yet there were three cubits to be bored through, there was heard the voice of one calling unto another, for there was a crevice in the rock on the right hand. And on the day of the boring through, the stone-cutters struck, each to meet his fellow, drill upon drill; and the water flowed from the source to the pool for a thousand and two hundred cubits, and a hundred cubits was the height of the rock above the heads of the stone-cutters."

Middle Class Hard Hit

(Continued from Page 4)

the floor and the ceiling will rise.

The Socialists also assure that efforts will be made to so reorganise the economy and social relations so as to bring the income of the agricultural worker to the national minimum wage.

The International Labour Organisation has veered round to the view that the minimum payable to a worker—agricultural or otherwise—in the Far East, should be Rs. 100. This has been arrived at, considering the sub-human standard of curs and India's low per capita national income variously estimated at Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 per annum.

The minimum wage is only a subsistance wage and differs from the decent wage, which should take into account housing, education and health of the people at large. The position of the Government is financially not strong enough to take up the 'decent wage' demand successfully. This must wait for better times.

Princely Order

It is pertinent to point out that the liberal treatment meted out to the Princes by way of Privy Purse and Civil List has come in for criticism, especially as such payments are not made personal. The Communists advocate entire stoppage of such payment looking to the past of the Princes and their reactionary role.

The socialists have clarified the issue as follows: "The hereditary privileges of the princes have been reduced upto a point, but the munificent saliyanas given to them, the failure to sequester their vast "personal" fortunes and the institution of the new order of Rajpramukhs and Uparajpramukhs have retained with the princes substantial privileges"

The scales of pay—minimum and maximum—wait to be rationalised as early as possible and the Government can give a lead to semi-government bodies and business concerns by attuning it to the cost of living index, with a stress on decent wages.

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THE GREEN OCTOPUS

Carnivorous Plants Trap And Devour Insects

How Winged Creatures Find Leafy Grave

INSECTS that eat plants are common enough; in fact, to some of us who are gardeners they are too common. But plants that eat insects are freaks, perhaps unsurpassed in interest by anything else in the green world. Among the majority of plants, the process of food getting is so orthodox as to be unspectacular, and so it is difficult to believe there are plants that feed upon juicy insect steaks. Yet such plants are not uncommon throughout the world from the Arctic to the Tropics. Plants of this sort are called carnivorous or insectivorous. Some of them actually possess a kind of vegetable "stomach", comparable in its action to the stomach of an animal.

By W. Henricks Hodge

THE green insect-eaters are, of course sedentary and thus, unlike roving animals, are unable to run after and catch their prey. This fact troubles them not in the least, for they have evolved some of the most sensitive snares, diabolical traps, and wells-of-death imaginable. With these varied tricks up their vegetable sleeves, they can be assured of an almost constant and fresh meat supply.

Carnivorous plants are eminently successful in their unusual mode of life. In fact, their leafy parts have at times become so modified that they no longer possess sufficient chlorophyll for normal food synthesis. Instead, their leaves serve as bait and are coloured with attractive hues of red or purple. They are so colourfully modified that they might be mistaken for flowers. Furthermore, these plants are so independent of the normal source of nitrates that they are able to inhabit poor soils. About all they need from the substream is water. Some, indeed, are wholly aquatic, such as the majority of bladderworts; but most of them must be sought in bogs or marshes, where their weak root systems, acting merely as water pipes, are often buried in nothing more than wet mats of moss.

A Green Octopus

Of all the carnivorous assemblage, the sundews, belonging to the genus Drosera, are the most widespread, the most numerous and apparently the most successful—at least if abundance, world-wide dispersal and the number of species are a measure of success.

Befitting its size, its prey consists of insignificant winged creatures—gnats, midges, mosquitoes and the like. Woe betide any dipterous biplane that sails unwarily into its glistening leafy orbs, for it is soon ensnared in viscid blobs of glue, nature's original flypaper.

It pays to look closely at the structure of such a morphological gem. Sundew leaves vary in shape, being round hairlike, or spatula-shaped according to the species, but all have a similar basic structure. Those of the common sundew (D. rotundifolia) are typical. Flat, platlike blades with the diameter of a lead pencil are borne on elongated, tapering petioles. From the upper surface and edges of these leaves arise several hundred green or purplish hairs, sometimes called E "tentacles," which serve as the traps for insects. On the central part of the leaf, the tentacles are short and stubby, but as one progresses to the margins they become much longer. Each hair is clublike at its tip, the swelling being a tiny oval gland possessing the complex digestive properties of secretion and absorption when functioning properly, each tiny hair produces sticky drop of fluid that glistens in the sunlight, giving to the leaf as a whole the appearance of an elfin crown studded with dozens of shining diamonds.

What happens to the gnat that flops its six-footed landing gear into this sparkling orb? Plenty! Not only its legs but also its wings and body are hopelessly ensnared by this living vegetable flypaper. In short, Mr. Gnat is in the hands of a green octopus, whose tentacles at the first touch of the insect begin a characteristic slow, bending action. This brings the hair tips as well as their trapped prey into the centre of the leaf, until the leaf looks like the inflexed fingers of a clenched hand. All the hairs, with all their glands, can now effectually contact, hold, and digest the insect morsel; and the hairs remain in this position until digestion is effected.

The leaf is now acting for all the world like an animal stomach, for in the temporary enclosure formed by the hairs the glands discharge a digestive juice possessing all the properties of pepsin, the ferment produced by our own stomachs.

This ferment will digest any nitrogenous insect materiai, and it has even been shown capable of softening such tough substances as cartilage and bone bits of which have been placed experimentally on the leaves. When absorption is complete — after several days — the tentacles again expand — and the trap is ready to repeat the process.

Although Drosera is the largest genus of a family (Droseraceae) boasting over 100 species in the temperate regions of both the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, there are other sister genera equally interesting. One such example is a plant that has devised not the flypaper technique but rather a clever mechanical trap. This plant is the all-American Venus-Flytrap (Dionaea muscipula), found only on the Atlantic coastal plain, chiefly near Wilmington, North Carolina.

Flytrap Leaf

On grassy, pine-sprinkled savannas, this curious plant spreads its leafy rosettes like a bear trap and awaits whatever prey may appear. The leaves of Venus' flytrap are more spectacular, larger, and much more rapid in action than Drosera's apparatus. Furthermore they show greater complexity of structure, for the functions performed by the tentacle alone in the sundew are discharged by three different structures in Dionaea.

Each flytrap leaf consists of a flat spatula-like stalk which supports roundish blade divided by a midrib into sensitive, symmetrical folding halves. The two halves are held open at an angle of up to 80 degrees. The upper surface of the blade is often acloured a beautiful red owing to the presence of multitudes of minute, closely packed, short-stalked glands. Their purpose is purely secretive and digestive, although their brilliant colour undoubtedly serves as an insect lure. Rising from the surface, of the each half of the leaf blade are usually three stiff hairs which act as ultrasensitive triggers to set off the whole insect-catching mechanism. To complete the complex apparatus are a series of rigid marginal spines, which interlock like the teeth of a bear trap when the leaf is closed. These are not sensitive.

Used As Antiseptic

Dionaea is called a flytrap. Actually the plant probably captures more creeping insects, like ants, beetles, etc., than it does flying forms. Over the dangerous area of the glandular blade wanders an inquisitive ant. It is usually safe so long as it doesn't brush against one of the upright triggers. If it does, even though the touch be momentary and slight zip! — and within a second or two (under proper temperatures) the leaf-halves evenly and firmly close. The triggers, hinged at their bases, fold neatly flat against the leaf surfaces while the ant is firmly held. Its body fluids, if ruptured, provide a necessary incentive for the surface glands, which immediately begin pouring out digestive fluids, and Dionaea's temporary leaf stomach thus goes into action. A week may be required for assimilation after which the leaf reopens, ready for another mouthful.

Another type of meat-eating plant is seen in the butterworts — various species of Pinguicula (Lentribulariaeae). These fraternize with the little sundews on moors, moist peat lands and bogs, and on the Eastern Carolina savannas they may be found rubbing leafy elbows with the Venus' flytrap. Butterworts also spread into mountaincus terrain where they may rear their small but colourful snap-dragon-shaped flowers from wet rock crannies or springy places.

The tongue-shaped leaves of butterwort rosettes look superficially more like normal everyday plant leaves, yet if one gives a leaf a microscopic look, peculiarities appear. For one thing, its whole upper surface is peppered with tiny glands, roughly 25,000 per square centimetre of leaf surface. Any kind of pressure upon the glands by a foreign body causes them to secrete. If, in addition, the object happens to be nitrogenous, as in the case of an insect, they pour out quantities of mucilaginous and acid digestive liquid.

The plant gets its common name from the fact that the leaf practically exudes 'butter'. Pinguicula also has a power of movement shown by its leaf margins. Although these exhibit a more or less permanent inrolling, the effect is increased when insects are stuck on the surface glands. By encompassing them with the margin, more secretive surface is put to work in digestion, and thus a more efficient type of temporary plant stomach comes into play.

Of all the queer insectivorous plants thus far considered, only the butter wort has found a place in man's economy. Shepherds in the Alps have long used its leaves in curing the udder sores of milch cows. The glandular secretion of the blades apparenty acts as an excellent antiseptic.

The all-American pitcher plants (Sarraceniaceae), familiar insectivorous plants common in bogs from the Gulf Coast to Labrador, have pioneered their own way of catching insects, and although the shape and style of the traps may vary in the different species, they all follow a basic pattern.

Pitcher Plants

The numerous colloquial names applied to the species of Sarracenia—pitcher plant, side-saddle flower, trumpet and huntsman's horn aptly describe the hollow, tubular leaves that serve this genus as insect traps.

Just suppose a fly catches sight of the leaf of the common pitcher plant, Sarracenia purpurea. It immediately attempts a landing, finding to its delight a beautiful plush-like "front porch" the hood, which serves as an admirable landing field. What is more, heavenly odors (at least to an insect) exude from a portal nearby. No job to walk toward it either, for all the hairs on the plant door mat are bent thoughtfully that way! At this point the insect, having reached the sweet-smelling threshold may be slightly punch-drunk and perhaps even staggering a wee bit on its six wobby legs. A stumble is all that is now needed, and with it another insect is precipitated down the smoothest and most slippery shoot-the-chutes to be found in nature.

At the dark bottom, the insect lands with a splash in water, foul smelling water, for this is a cistern chocked with insect "soup". In many cases the insect's wings become wet, eliminating its chances of flying out. Even if it reaches the sides, its doom is still sealed, for at the water level is another zone of long downward directed hairs.

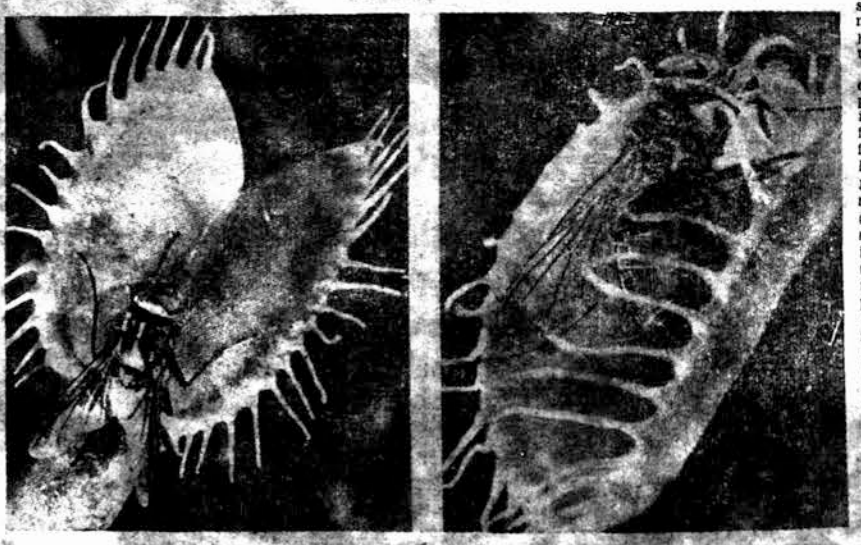
The watery fluid exerts a quieting influence and stupefies the prey for it contains proteine digesting enzymes secreted in quantity by glands on the bottom walls. Epidermal cells in the same region are constantly absorbing the nutrient solution resulting from decomposition and digestion. Pitcher plants are thus really well fed.

It has been recently shown that this commonest of pitcher plants produces a powerful painkiller. Ammonium extracts from the leaves have been used by Philadelphia physicians for over 14 years as injections and they are said to be superior to alcohol or novocain in at least three ways: anaesthesia from Sarracenia extracts does not produce numbness, does not destroy nerve tissue, and is longer acting.

Quite a gamut is run from the sundew to tropical Nepenthes, yet these queer insectivorous plants, unrelated though they are, show harmony and similarity in at least one point—they have investigated the possibilities of a new kind of food supply and, what is more, they have all apparently made good.

N. N. F.

SURE-FIRE FLY-CATCHER



One of nature's greatest marvels is the Venus fly-trap plant which catches and feeds on insects by a mysterious mechanism. Scientists find it hard to explain. It is known that the fly, extreme left, will trip sensitive trigger hair and that the leaf will spring shut. Its action is lightning quick. To imprison a fly, right, taken less than half a second.

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